

June 17, Missing

# THE CANADIAN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

**WHEREAS** it is in the best interest of the Canadian people that prosperity be not monopolized, but rather be passed around, so that a full share of it be found in each and every home; and

**WHEREAS** at the present time a handful of our citizens, through the aid of Special Privileges, are enabled to take for their own use a large portion of the wealth created by others: a vast majority of our citizens who are not receiving the full return for their labor, and an ever growing minority of our citizens who are in absolute want;

**THEREFORE** be it resolved:

That we devote our hearts and minds during 1914 to the creation of economic conditions that will ensure to each and every citizen the full complete return for his labor.

**ALL** in favor say "Aye."

JANUARY 7, 1914

WINNIPEG

CANADA

**PAID CIRCULATION OVER 33,000 WEEKLY**

BEING LARGER THAN THE PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY OTHER FARM JOURNAL IN CANADA.

RECEIVED



# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$13,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE  
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA General Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders  
issued. Foreign exchange bought and sold.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates.

ALEX. NAISMITH,  
President.S. H. HENDERSON,  
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR,  
Treasurer.

## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over ..... \$36,000,000.00

Assets over liabilities, over ..... 642,000.00

Number of farmers insured Dec. 31, 1912, 23,261

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.

A. NAISMITH,  
President.R. M. MATHESON,  
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR,  
Treasurer

## The Occidental Trust Company

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000.00

The Company's Charter authorizes it to carry on all branches of a  
General Trust business, including the duties of:

Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian.

Trustee for issue of bonds by corporations and for deposits of bonds  
and documents in escrow.

Receiving funds for investment and guaranteeing interest thereon.

Lending funds on mortgages or other securities.

Transfer Agent and Registrar of Shares of Joint Stock Companies.

Agent for sale and purchase of real estate.

Agent for management of property.

A. NAISMITH,  
President.R. M. MATHESON,  
Vice-PresidentC. D. KERR,  
Treasurer.

## The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Subscribed Capital ..... \$500,000.00

Security to Policy-Holders ..... \$640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government. Practically all classes  
of insurance written, including Automobile risks.

# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL  
CHARTER 1854In the beginning of the year it is customary with many persons  
to open savings accounts in their own names, those of their  
children or their wards. The Home Bank invites such accounts.  
Full compound interest paid on savings deposits of one dollar  
and upwards.HEAD OFFICE AND  
9 BRANCHES IN  
TORONTO JAMES MASON  
GENERAL MANAGER  
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADAWinnipeg  
Office:426 Main Street W. A. Machaffie  
Local Manager

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
EditorJOHN W. WARD  
Associate EditorPUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of  
the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain  
Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published  
every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-  
General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organ-  
ized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special  
Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to  
make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and  
Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three  
years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50  
per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money  
order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by  
trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly  
should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in  
The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance  
of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

### General Advertising Rates

#### DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount  
for time or space.

|                       | Each Insertion |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Eighth Page .....     | \$14.40        |
| Quarter Page .....    | \$28.80        |
| Half Page .....       | \$57.60        |
| Full Page .....       | \$115.20       |
| Outside Back Cover .. | \$144.00       |

### Live Stock Advertising Rates

#### DISPLAY

14 cents per line. No discount  
for time or space.

|                    | Each Insertion |
|--------------------|----------------|
| One Inch .....     | \$ 1.96        |
| Eighth Page .....  | \$12.60        |
| Quarter Page ..... | \$25.20        |
| Half Page .....    | \$50.40        |
| Full Page .....    | \$100.80       |

Eight words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page.  
Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are  
due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper refer-  
ences must accompany the order.

### CLASSIFIED RATE

4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order.  
No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than  
14 space lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining  
stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

# Lumber and Mill Work

We are now selling direct to the con-  
sumer in car lots anything in Coast  
Lumber, Sash, Doors, Mill Work,  
Shingles and Lath at Wholesale Prices.  
We also have an Illustrated Catalogue  
of Houses and Barns, plans for which  
were drawn by a firm of the best  
architects in the West, and with the  
idea of their adaptability to the prairies,  
for which we furnish all Lumber, Mill  
Work, Sash, Doors, Shingles and Lath,  
together with complete set of working  
plans and detailed specifications at a  
given price f.o.b. cars Vancouver, B.C.  
Catalogues mailed free on request.

References:  
Bank of Nova  
Scotia, Vancouver  
B.C., or  
Any Commercial  
Agency

## M. M. Harrell Lumber Company

Registered Office:

714-715 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C.



# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

## PORTAGE DISTRICT CONVENTION

Delegates from most of the twenty-two local branches comprising the Portage District Association of Manitoba Grain Growers met in convention in the Municipal Hall, Portage la Prairie, on December 17. President P. D. McArthur, Longburn, called the convention to order at 10:30 and the morning session was occupied by the usual routine business, including the reports from the district visitors to the different branch Associations. Jos. Bennett, Pine Creek, T. Zachary, Austin, B. Richardson, Beaver, F. C. Thompson, Golden Stream, all gave favorable reports.

C. H. Burnell, Oakville, reported for the committee on the "Marketing of Farm Produce," and recommended that the farmers ask for representation on the contributing committee of the Winnipeg Central Market. A resolution to that effect was passed by the convention at the afternoon session.

The president appointed Jas. McKenzie, T. Zachary and F. C. Thompson a resolution committee. When they reported, resolutions dealing with the following subjects were passed and will be forwarded to the Central Secretary to be dealt with at the convention at Brandon, January 7, 8 and 9: "Loading Platforms," "Winnipeg Grain Exchange Charter," "Warehouse Commissioner," "Grain Growers' Provincial Holiday," "Co-operative Buying and Selling," "Hail Insurance," "Weighing of Cars at Private Elevators," "Duplicate Sampling of Cars," "Shippers' Agent at Lake Front," "Railway Crossings," "Milling Test Plant for Manitoba," "Granting of Tax Exemption by Municipalities to Manufacturing Corporations," also a resolution endorsing the demands made by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to the Premier.

The officers for the District Association for 1914 were elected as follows: President, P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Vice-President, Jos. Bennett, Pine Creek; Secretary-Treasurer, C. H. Burnell, Oakville. The directors are the secretaries of each local branch Association.

C. McCuaig was appointed to register the delegates and reported eighty-eight delegates present.

The Grain Growers' association of Shadeland held their annual meeting on Saturday, December 13, in the Lorne school-house. President James Dudgeon occupied the chair. The financial report showed a balance on hand of \$57, with a membership of fifty-six on the list. The president read the constitution for the good of some of the members. A discussion was taken up on ordering supplies for the members of the Association and it was pointed out that the Association had done a very good business considering the lateness of commencing. One carload of apples was distributed and all were well pleased with the adventure, and no doubt co-operation will be gone into on a much larger scale next year. Jas. Dudgeon was unanimously re-elected President, and Wm. Leimgair, Vice-President. J. C. Smith resigned as Secretary-Treasurer, and Geo. W. Sandy was elected in his stead. After the election of officers Mr. Dudgeon resumed his position as chairman and said that he would do all in his power to further the interests of the Association. About twenty-five members renewed their membership for 1914, which is a very good commencement for another year.

## ROARING RIVER ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Roaring River Grain Growers' association was held on Saturday, December 20, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Spicer; Vice-President, Robt. Richardson; Secretary, John Livesey; directors, F. Twilley, R. J. Walker, D. Reid, T. Martin, R. Ireland and A. Spicer.

It was a very enthusiastic meeting, and several new members joined the Association. It was decided to hold the annual social and entertainment on March 6, which promises to be a big success, as they have some fine local talent who would do credit to any city in Manitoba. A very interesting feature

of the next meeting will be a paper by the Vice-President, entitled "Why we allow the present conditions as affecting the masses to exist," to be followed by a discussion. The Secretary, John Livesey, was appointed to attend the convention at Brandon. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the retiring President, T. Martin; Vice-President, R. Ireland, and the Secretary-Treasurer, David Reid.

## MARRINGHURST ANNUAL

We had a large attendance at our annual meeting, Friday, December 5. A resolution was passed fully endorsing the stand taken by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Regina, on October 24, with the exception of the clause relating to the Sample Market at Winnipeg; copies of which are to be sent to Right Hon. R. L. Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and our own member. Another resolution was passed encouraging the idea of a sample market being established at Winnipeg. After the reports from the secretary and auditors, the following officers were elected for 1914: President, R. M. Wilson; Vice-President, J. W. Nelson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. M. Webb; Directors, W. Mickle, A. Young, W. Robinson, J. J. Elsey, R. Pierson and W. V. Saunders. Four delegates were nominated to attend the annual convention at Brandon. At the request of the meeting, our President, R. M. Wilson, gave us a review of the annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain company that was very attentively followed. We had thirty-seven members in 1913. Twenty-three paid their fees for 1914, two being new members, and we expect to be stronger this year than last. WM. M. WEBB, Sec.-Treas.

## GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

May I trespass on your space for a few remarks which may be helpful to our cause. I drove twenty-four miles to attend the Grain Growers' Lantern Lecture at Deloraine. I must say that I was more than pleased. The affair throughout was most ably conducted by Mr. Avison. The large hall was nearly filled with men, women and children, a goodly number of the business men of Deloraine were also among the audience. The cartoons and pictures thrown on the screen told a story impossible to tell in words. After the meeting a good business was done selling books and taking subscriptions for the Grain Growers' Guide and I heard a good many expressions of commendation after the meeting was over on this method of bringing those vital questions before the public.

Mr. Meneer gave a most telling address, and I am sure Deloraine will gladly welcome both men back again. I believe the lantern lectures will result in educating the people to a sense of the need of united action and set them thinking for themselves.

Incidentally let me mention that through an ad. in The Guide, four farmers and myself ordered twelve miles of fence from the Sarnia Fence Company, Sarnia, Ont., and saved several hundred dollars on the deal. I wish to recommend to my brother farmers who read The Guide, The Sarnia Fence Company. I can assure them of prompt shipment and a square deal, and a big saving. This Company has resisted enormous pressure to enter the combine, but manfully refused, and they deserve the trade of the Grain Growers throughout the West.

D. S. McLEOD.

Goodlands, Man.

The Valley River branch is making progress. This was clearly shown at the annual meeting held recently. The retiring president in reviewing events of the past year touched upon points of interest to the association, he referred to the good fortune of the branch in having received a visit from President Henders as well as from our director, R. J. Avison, and what an impetus their addresses and presence had given to our association. The vice-president, in the course of a carefully prepared address, alluded to the co-operative work of the branch, and raised the question of non-members participating in the benefits of the as-

sociation's buying, expressing the opinion that we should be lenient with them for a time, with the object ever in mind of these men later joining the movement.

The membership of the branch now numbers over sixty. Our co-operative buying has induced some farmers to join when other arguments have failed.

We have handled a great many of the necessities which our farmers have to buy, dried fruit, sugar, tea and other groceries, apples, by car lot. Our last deal was for 1200 lbs. of honey from Ontario. We have also dealt in formaline and fence wire. We did not buy binder twine by car lot this past year, as we were fooled by our local dealers into waiting on them for their quotations by the car until it was too late for us to buy elsewhere, but not thus another year. Neither does our branch deal in flour and feed, for we have an agency here of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. which does a brisk business in these commodities.

Having found the key to organization, in co-operative buying of necessities, our branch aims to spread out and serve a still larger field the coming year. Our chief aim is not the saving of a few dollars to the members, but to have every farmer we can reach a member in good standing of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, thus doing what we can to strengthen the movement, inspire our leaders and bring to a successful issue the reforms our association advocates and which the Canadian farmers so sorely need.

B. F. BOUGHEN,  
Secretary Valley River,  
M. G. G. Assn.

## CO-OPERATION AT HAMOTA

E. W. McConnell, Co-operative Secretary of the Hamiota branch, writes:

"Dear Sir, Re Co-operating in Many Lines, you have a misprint in your issue of December 17. You have 25,000 bushels of grain going through the elevator at Lavinia Siding, which should read 75,000 bushels. Will you kindly give us credit for full amount, as this looks small and is a wrong report?"

A new branch at Bellhampton was formed recently by Mr. McCuish. The new secretary writes that although there were not as many present as were expected they are not discouraged as they have good reason to think that once they get started they can prove it is an advantage to be a member, both socially and financially, and that many will be anxious to share with them the many advantages.

The annual meeting of the Binscarth Grain Growers' association was held recently with an attendance of about forty members. The financial statement showed a total of seventy-two paid up members. It was resolved to secure the flour required by members from the Echo Mills through the local association, this flour having always given satisfaction as to quality and price. The resolutions adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture were adopted with enthusiasm. The secretary was instructed to forward this resolution to the Hon. Dr. Roche and the Central Association. F. O. Orr was re-elected president, following a hearty vote of thanks for his past valued services. Wm. Creighton, vice-president, preferred not being re-elected, so the members regretfully accepted his resignation and nominated C. Honey to the vacancy. Wm. L. Johnson, secretary since inception, was re-elected, with Fred Rice, M. S. Scarth, H. V. Bailey, D. Hall, W. J. Turnbull and Wm. Broomfield the board of directors. Messrs. Bailey and Johnson were appointed delegates to the convention in Brandon.

## RESOLUTIONS ENDORSED

The resolutions adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture at its meeting in Regina, on October 24, 1913, have been strongly endorsed by the following branches: Ashville, Longburn, Empire, Marrinhurst, Tenby, Springfield, Havlock, Grand Narrows, Lavinia, Oakhurst, Swan Lake, Springfield, Shoal Lake, Oak Lake, Blaris, Otterburne, Ninga, Pilot Mound, Shadeland, Point Douglas, Clandeboye, Germaine, Oakville, Oakburn. We expect a large endorsement of these resolutions, but owing to a number of our branches not having yet held their annual meeting, resolutions are late in coming in. Letters in regard to the above resolutions are still coming in, and we want those of our branches that have not yet reported to do so as soon as possible.

## Use KEROSENE Engine Free!

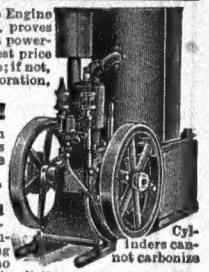
Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.

## Gasoline Going Up!

Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

## Amazing "DETROIT"

—only engine running on coal oil successfully, uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 30 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), \$29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate the money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (139) Detroit Engine Works, 293 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.



## Manitoba Agricultural College

### HOME NURSING

A SHORT COURSE for women who desire to learn more about caring for the sick. Lectures and demonstrations by skilled physicians and Professors of College Staff. TWO WEEKS, commencing February 3rd, 1914.

Write for descriptive circular.

W. J. BLACK, President.

## LIVE POULTRY WANTED

If convenient to you to keep your old hens for later delivery write us for special prices. Present prices are as follows:

|                   |              |                   |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| LIVE OLD HENS     | .....per lb. | 13c               |
| DUCKS             | .....        | 15c               |
| GESE              | .....        | 14c               |
| LIVE OLD ROOSTERS | .....        | 11c               |
| SPRING CHICKENS   | .....        | 13c               |
| TURKEYS           | .....        | Best Market Price |

You pay express. Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. Best market price paid for Cattle Hides. Ship them to us.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.  
91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

## Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office. In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

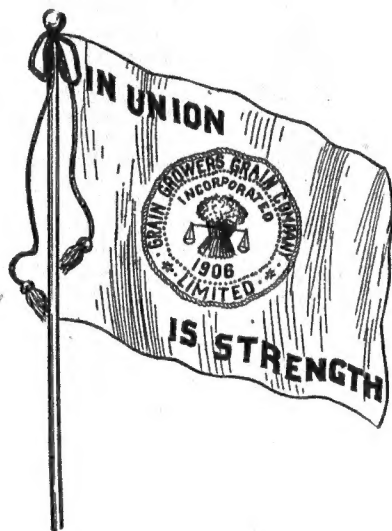
## Dominion Express Money Orders

To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

## Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letter should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

## DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES



# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

**Winnipeg, Fort William  
Vancouver  
Calgary**



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 7th, 1914

## THE NEW YEAR

We have now embarked upon the New Year with all its wonderful possibilities before us. It is important that every individual citizen of Canada should devote very careful thought to the possibilities of 1914. Each and every citizen will, of course, be making certain calculations as to what he will do in his own private business during the present year. Even in the restricted field of his own business there is much of what is new to consider during the year. Each man in his ordinary activities will find himself brought into touch with, and dependent upon, more and more of his fellow citizens than in any previous year. This mutual intercourse is the outstanding feature of the present trend of civilization. It has been recognized and turned to great advantage in all lines of commercial activity, and it is time that it should be fully recognized by the farmers generally. There are untold benefits, not only in a business way, but socially and politically, to be gained by the farmers, by getting more closely in touch with each other. In no other way can suspicion and mistrust be allayed, and in no other way can the farmers profit by the experience of their fellow farmers, which is absolutely essential in the development of agriculture to its proper place. Let us make the slogan of 1914 for the farmers of the West: "Let us get together." Let us advise with each other; let us work with each other, and let us progress together. By so doing, we can make 1914 the brightest, the happiest and the best New Year we have yet seen.

## AN INVESTIGATION IS NEEDED

We have recently received a report from Alsask, Sask., which seems to indicate a miscarriage of justice, and to demand an investigation. John W. Moore, a farmer and thresherman, was sued before local Magistrate Quinn, by some of his employees for unpaid wages to the extent of \$300. Judgment was given against Mr. Moore, and because he was unable to make the payment the magistrate committed him to jail for five months. It appears from the evidence that Mr. Moore bought a threshing outfit from one of the large machine companies, and agreed to give the company the lien notes secured from farmers for whom he threshed, in return for which the company was to protect him in the payment of his employees. Evidence was also given to the effect that Mr. Moore signed an agreement to mortgage his homestead to the machine company just as soon as he had obtained the patent, which is contrary to the homestead regulations. The company, according to the evidence, did not fulfil its agreement and Moore, when our informant wrote, was still in the Prince Albert jail. This matter has been brought to our attention by the local Grain Growers' Association, who claim that Magistrate Quinn entirely overstepped his powers by committing Moore to jail, and they ask that the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan investigate and see that justice is done.

## CANADA AND THE C.N.R.

One of the questions that is continually being asked by those who are interested in public affairs is "What is the government going to do with the C.N.R.?" Mackenzie and Mann and their associates in the company it is reported, will ask parliament at the forthcoming session for no less than \$25,000,000. In 1912 they were given \$6,300,000 from the public treasury, last year they got \$15,600,000, and naturally they are looking for a larger handout this year. Will Parliament

stand for it, and if so, what will the people say and do? Those who know most about the C.N.R. and its finances are saying the least, but it is common knowledge that the last gift of the public money to Mackenzie and Mann was put through the House by the circulation of a statement among members of Parliament that very serious consequences, not only to the C.N.R. but also to certain financial institutions, and to the credit of Canada herself, would result if the government did not come to their aid. How long is this going to continue? If the C.N.R. cannot exist without Mackenzie and Mann having the privilege of dipping into the public treasury every time they feel like it, the government had better take over the railway and run it as a publicly owned line, and if financial institutions in which the public have confidence, and which have been entrusted with the savings of the people, are dependent for their own safety on the C.N.R. it is time they readjusted their affairs so that the confidence of the public may be justified. Considering the extent to which the provincial and federal governments have assisted the C.N.R. with bond guarantees, land grants, and gifts of cash, it is astonishing how little the public has been informed as to what has been done with the money. It has been publicly stated on many occasions that the cost of constructing C.N.R. lines has often been less than the amount realized from the bonds guaranteed for the purpose by the federal and provincial governments, and that the balance of the money has been diverted to other enterprises of Mackenzie and Mann, who have enormous holdings in street railways in South America, Mexico, Toronto and Winnipeg; coal mines in British Columbia; iron works in the Maritime Provinces; timber limits, sawmills, lumber yards, grain elevators and hotels throughout Western Canada; and steamships on lake and ocean. It is well known that before Mackenzie and Mann went into the railroad business through a deal with the government, they were both poor men. The one started business as a school teacher and the other as a lumber jack. No one objects to a poor man making a successful career, but the question is, did Mackenzie and Mann make the millions which they now control out of the people of Canada through Special Privilege granted by our governments and legislatures? Before any further action is taken by the government with regard to the C.N.R. this and many other questions should be answered, and when the people know the real facts about the C.N.R. and its financing we do not believe the public will for one moment submit to being taxed to provide gifts for Mackenzie and Mann or their railway.

## THE D.L. VOTE IN SASKATCHEWAN

Evidence is accumulating that the electors of Saskatchewan are not satisfied with the manner in which the government disposed of the Direct Legislation question. There is a feeling that there was a lack of sincerity on the part of the opposition as well as the government members in declaring their faith in the principle of the Initiative and Referendum. The following resolution was passed unanimously at the meeting of the Tantallon Grain Growers' Association, on December 23:

"Whereas, we, as Grain Growers, have endorsed the principle of Direct Legislation time and again at our annual conventions;

"And whereas Direct Legislation was a plank in the platform of each of the political parties at the last general election for the Province of Saskatchewan;

"And whereas, believing that if returned to power the Government would pass such a law, many of us supported the government candidates, whom we had no share in putting in the

field, for the first time since the province was erected, thus contributing to the return of the Scott government with a very large majority;

"And whereas the said government, not taking this endorsement of their platform as sufficient authority to put the principle of Direct Legislation in operation, thereby admitting of the indirect operation of the Party system of government, and proving to us more than ever the value of direct action, after passing such act in part ill-advisably did refer the said act to the people at a very inopportune time, when it was impossible to get the news of the said vote to all the people before polling day, and impossible for those interested to hold meetings in support of the act without great sacrifice at such a busy season, also at a time when the Legislature was in session and no meetings could be held by our members, and as no other question was involved or the election of any candidates, all party heelers of either of the parties remained as mum as oysters in the deep blue sea, on the question, thus looking as if the fact of this reform being placed in the platform of the two parties was simply there for the purpose of catching votes;

"Be it resolved that we request the government to fulfil their pre-election pledge without further delay."

This resolution undoubtedly reflects the feeling of many thousands of Saskatchewan voters, who fully expected that Direct Legislation would be put into effect. It will be difficult for any member of the Saskatchewan legislature to explain to the satisfaction of the people why the Direct Legislation Bill was not put into effect. The only thing left for the Grain Growers is to agitate and educate public opinion so that the legislature will no longer ignore the wishes of the electorate on this question.

## IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

It is to be hoped that during the session of Parliament which will open next week, time will be found in which to discuss the enormous increase which has taken place in the last few years in the emigration of Canadian residents to the United States. It is only natural that there should be some interchange of population between two countries lying alongside each other, as Canada and the United States do, and it has been a source of great satisfaction to all who are interested in the progress and development of Canada to find increasing numbers of Americans, and especially American farmers, being attracted to this country by the fertile lands of the prairies and the opportunities offered by the growing towns and cities. While the "American invasion," as it is sometimes called, is widely advertised, however, the public rarely hears any mention of the movement in the opposite direction, the emigration of Canadians to the United States. The startling fact, however, is, that in the last fiscal year, the number of people leaving Canada for the States was larger than that which came to this country from the republic. A booklet issued by the direction of the Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of the Interior, entitled "Immigration Facts and Figures," shows that in the year ending March 31, 1913, the immigration from the U.S.A. totalled 139,009, while the United States Immigration Commissioner at Montreal, reports that in the year ending June 30, 1913, the number of persons leaving Canada to reside in the States was 143,578. This is the first year since 1909 when the balance of emigration and immigration to and from the United States has been against Canada. Below will be found the figures for the last six years. In the case of persons moving to the United States from Canada, the figures are taken from the report of the United States Commissioner of Immigration, and represent the years ending June 30, while the figures of immigration to Canada are from "Immigration Facts and



Figures" above referred to. Lest anyone should doubt the accuracy of the United States figures, it may be well to note that Premier Borden, after making a personal investigation of the United States immigration service, said in the House of Commons, on March 14, 1910: "I am convinced that there is no service more thoroughly and efficiently organized than the immigration service of the United States."

| Year.          | Canada to U.S. | U.S. to Canada. |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1907-8. . . .  | 58,826         | 58,312          |
| 1908-9. . . .  | 84,564         | 59,832          |
| 1909-10. . . . | 94,496         | 103,798         |
| 1910-11. . . . | 105,512        | 121,451         |
| 1911-12. . . . | 107,943        | 133,710         |
| 1912-13. . . . | 143,578        | 139,009         |
|                | 594,919        | 616,112         |

Gain by Canada in six years 21,193

The United States reports show that the increase in the movement from Canada to the United States is chiefly accounted for by the number of Americans who have returned to their former homes after living for a period in Canada. In 1909-10 the returning Americans numbered 22,832; in 1910-11, they were 31,432; in 1911-12, 38,317, and in 1912-13, they were 54,497 strong.

In March, 1910, and again in May, 1911, Mr. Borden, who was then leader of the opposition, called attention in Parliament to the exodus from Canada to the States, and on the latter occasion said: "It is rather astonishing that in a single year no less than 94,496 persons have left Canada for permanent residence in the United States, and that these figures comprise 44,328 Canadian citizens, in addition to 22,832 United States citizens and 27,336 aliens, not being residents of Canada." Mr. Borden, on neither of the occasions above referred to discussed the reasons why Canadians were leaving their homes to seek opportunities under the star spangled banner, nor why former United States citizens, after trying their fortunes in Canada were returning to the land of their birth. Mr. Borden, however, has now been Prime Minister of Canada for over two years, and he should know something of the conditions which are responsible for so many of our people leaving the country. The 94,000 which he spoke of in 1911 has grown to 143,000, and apparently is still growing. The matter, we venture to suggest, is sufficiently important to deserve some attention by public men, both in and out of Parliament, and if the government does not raise the question in the House, it would be only proper that some opposition member should call attention to it. There are many occasions on which such a question might be discussed, for instance in the debate on the speech from the throne, on the motions moved many times during each session to go into committee of supply or ways and means, on the immigration appropriations, or by a special motion. There is very little, if any, party capital to be made out of this question, for the political parties are about equally responsible for the economic conditions which exist. Economic conditions, undoubtedly, are the cause of so many good citizens being driven from the country. Thousands of American farmers have sold their farms to come to Canada, as a result of the persuasions and, in some cases misrepresentations, of Canadian Immigration literature and Canadian Immigration agents. After farming for a few years in this country many of these men have found that, with the high cost of protected implements, lumber, food, clothing and other materials, combined with high freight rates and interest charges, and often low prices for grain, farming did not pay as well as it did back home, and consequently they have returned whence they came, first selling their farms to some newcomer who may eventually become disillusioned, even as they have been. We look forward with interest to the ventilation of this important matter at the coming session of Parliament.

### IS THIS AUTHORITATIVE?

In a copy of The Manchester Guardian, of December 18, just to hand, we find the following statement in a leading editorial article:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier intends to move a resolution in the Canadian House of Commons in favor of an increase in the British Preference of 50 per cent., and later of absolute free trade between Canada and the United Kingdom, and of the immediate removal of all duties on the food of the people.

The Manchester Guardian is one of the foremost journals of England, and before making a statement of this kind, no doubt had good and sufficient reason. If Sir Wilfrid, with the backing of his followers in the House, declares for free trade with Great Britain, he will have the support of the majority of the Canadian people. An educational campaign for free trade with Great Britain would win an ever-increasing support from the voters of Canada, and it would become an accomplished fact within a very few years. If the Liberal party had attached an increase in the British Preference to the Reciprocity Agreement two years ago, as the organized farmers requested, the loyalty cry would have been killed at its inception and Reciprocity would be in effect today. Parliament will be in session in a few days and we shall soon know if the intention of Sir Wilfrid has been correctly stated.

### ARGENTINE LEADS THE WAY

The following despatch appeared in the press last week:

Washington, D.C., Dec. 28.—Dr. Romulus Naon, Argentine minister to the United States, today notified the state and treasury departments that his country has just passed a law that will allow the free importation of wheat and wheat products from Argentina. Under the new tariff law Argentina was barred from this duty-free importation because of a duty of 2 cents a pound imposed on semolina. This has been removed by the Argentine congress, the country therefore getting the benefit of the countervailing law of the United States. Semolina is a preparation of fine hard grains of wheat and is largely used for food.

Argentine wheat will now have free access to the American market, while Canadian wheat is barred by a duty of 10 cents per bushel. Under the reciprocity agreement of 1911 Canadian wheat would have had a preference in the American market, as no other country was at that time given the same offer. Now, however, the Canadian wheat grower is not only shut out of the great market to the south, but has the additional discomfiture of seeing his chief competitor, the Argentine grower, free to secure the full benefit of the market which the Canadian needs. The only thing that now stands between the American market and the Canadian grain grower is our own tariff on wheat, flour and semolina. The duty on wheat and semolina is of no use to anyone and our Canadian millers, with their splendid plants, excellent product, large capital and nearness to the wheat fields, have such a decided advantage over all foreign competitors that they can face the world with ease and safety. The removal of these duties, which will give us free entry for our wheat to the American market, will not in any way affect the Canadian manufacturers, and it will not in any conceivable manner "interlock" our fiscal system with that of the United States. The removal of the American duty on cattle was followed by immense shipments of Canadian cattle across the line, where higher prices were secured. Many of those farmers who shipped their cattle to the American market and got higher prices were violently opposed to the Reciprocity Agreement two years ago, so we take it for granted that the "loyalty" and "annexation" bogey has been effectively disposed of. The lowering of the American duty on oats to 6 cents per bushel has seen thousands of cars of oats go to Minneapolis at a higher price during the past few months. These facts all go to prove beyond the slightest possibility of doubt that the American

market is of decided benefit financially to the Canadian producer. With all these advantages in sight and with every one of the objections to the old Reciprocity Agreement removed, it will be nothing short of pure obstinacy on the part of Premier Borden and his colleagues to continue a situation that is daily taking dollars out of the pockets of Western farmers.

We note that in its issue of December 24, The Prairie Farm and Home, of Regina, assails The Guide most vigorously for not publishing its explanation of the manner in which the false report of the proceedings of the Grain Growers' Grain Company annual meeting happened to appear in its columns. The attacking editor says: "No acknowledgment of, or reference to, that letter [in which he explained the matter] has been made by The Guide, either through its columns or by mail." For this neglect our contemporary berates The Guide most soundly. We have become so accustomed to attacks that we give them little attention, but we would respectfully call the attention of our short tempered friend in Regina to the fact that his eyesight must be defective, and he should consult an oculist, because the very explanation, which he flays us for omitting, appeared prominently on page 14, in our issue of December 17. In fact at the very moment that our choleric friend was writing all those unkind things about The Guide, the very thing about whose absence he complained was undoubtedly lying on his desk. We hold no malice whatever towards our Regina friend, and were glad to publish the explanation. We never refuse an enemy, much less a friend such as we count The Prairie Farm and Home, the privilege of explaining or replying to anything we publish which they feel does them any injustice.

Our Nova Scotia correspondent, Mr. Hebb, in this issue, has the merit of frankness. He means well, but is somewhat astray in his conclusions. We have the idea that the West has been "made" by the people in the West. Of course, they have been assisted by their intercourse with the people of the East, and we might add, without fear of contradiction, that the development of the East has been helped quite as much by its intercourse with the West. The claim that we in the West are under any obligation to the people of the East, or of Great Britain, other than that obligation which civilized people owe to each other, can only cause trouble. Mr. Hebb says, "The East is awakening," and we rejoice with him that such is the fact. Each side of Canada is full of wonderful possibilities. Let us develop them to the utmost and build up a nation the like of which has not yet been. Let us join hands to remove all obstacles to that full and complete growth and not stand in the way of each other. The people of the West extend to those of the East the heartiest good wishes for abundant blessings during 1914. We are all one. Let us give a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together."

It was rather significant that when the Canadian Council of Agriculture delegates left Hon. R. L. Borden's office, on Dec. 16, after presenting the case to him, they met Sir William Mackenzie entering the Premier's office. Sir William looked to be in excellent health and seemed to be in a pleasant frame of mind. No doubt he was just going in to shake hands with Premier Borden and say "How do you do." Surely he couldn't be after anything else.

The government will be well advised to remove the duty on cattle. This duty is not protective, and if it will in any way aid our farmers to restock their farms it will be of great advantage. The southern shipments following the opening of the American market, have depleted the country and something must be done to repair the damage.



# Co-operation in Ireland

By Harold Barbour

Reprinted from "The Irish Homestead"

## Why Agricultural Organization was Necessary in the Emerald Isle

For many years before the Irish Agricultural Organization Society began its work it had been noted that Irish agriculture was decaying. There were prosperous agricultural communities abroad, but very few prospering farmers at home. Irish farmers had made their own diagnosis and Irish politicians accepted it. The diagnosis of the Irish farmer was incomplete, as he was suffering from a complication of economic diseases and he only knew the name of one. He thought, and he convinced public men, that if he owned his land all would be well with him, and the magic of property would make weeds to vanish and butter to come early from the churn, the hens would lay more eggs and the cows give more milk. There is a great magic in property, and within the limits of a farmer's knowledge ownership of his land does set his thought on the better farming of that land. But the Irish farmer was suffering from economic troubles of another kind which he could not diagnose. Prices of produce were falling, and he did not know why, and it became obvious to some observers that even if the Irish farmer paid no rent at all he would still remain miserably poor. The foreign farmer sold in our markets and flourished on the prices he received. Both had the same markets. One set of producers grew prosperous, the other set, nearer to those markets, could not make farming pay. It was not merely a question of rent, because the foreign farmer often paid as much rent as Irish farmers did. It was a question of business organization. The modern world had turned away from the old methods of doing business. The large factory had replaced the home industry. Everywhere there were combinations to effect economies in production and trade. It was realized that in business the biggest battalions have most chance of winning, and the individual, unless he had a huge capital, was out of the running. Trusts and combines were springing up everywhere. Wholesale provision dealers wanted to buy in a wholesale way as well as sell in a wholesale way. They could not be bothered with the few pounds of butter made by the small farmer or with his wife's weekly dozen or so of eggs. The expense of collection was too great. They wanted to buy butter and eggs by the ton, and they wanted to deal with agricultural producers who could supply them with large quantities of farm produce graded in the way they wanted, always uniform in quality, so that they in their turn could sell it with the same confidence as a first-rate manufacturer of watches can advertise his timekeepers as always being true to the minute. The foreign farmer met the wholesale provision merchant. The foreign farmer had organized his business. In association with other farmers he bought, manufactured, and sold. He studied the markets, met their requirements, and got the trade. The Irish farmer knew nothing about this business organization of his rivals, and his business was going from bad to worse.

### The Origin of the I.A.O.S

The foreign farmer had recognized that combination was just as necessary in farming as in any other business. He did not form companies. Under the company system capital came into conflict with the producers, and capital invariably predominated. Capital was not out for the sake of its health, but to make more capital, and this did not suit the farmers, whose business was exploited. It became gradually recognized over Europe that the co-operative system was the right one for farmers to adopt when combining for business purposes. It was found, too, that these co-operative combinations brought about living and lasting bonds between the individual and his associates. Thus

### Irish Co-operative Literature

13 PAMPHLETS FOR 25 CENTS

Under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett, M.P., Irish farmers have made greater strides in Co-operation than any other Anglo-Saxon peoples. As we have had requests for literature on Co-operation in Ireland we have secured 100 copies of each of the following pamphlets and will send one copy of each while they last, to any address for 25 cents—just enough to cover the cost.

|   | Pages. |
|---|--------|
| Cattle Insurance .....  | 7      |
| Co-operative Creameries .....   | 4      |
| Trade Federation .....  | 4      |
| Co-operation (To All Agricultural Laborers) .....   | 4      |
| Co-operation in Bee-Keeping .....   | 4      |
| Co-operative Agricultural and Poultry Societies .....   | 4      |
| Co-operation Among Poultry Keepers .....  | 4      |
| Co-operative Credit .....   | 4      |
| Agricultural Societies Finance .....  | 2      |
| Co-operation and Flax Cultivation .....   | 8      |
| The Rural Community (Pamphlet) .....  | 20     |
| An address to the American Commission of Agricultural Inquiry<br>by Geo. W. Russell, editor of The Irish Homestead. |        |
| A Suggested Solution of the Rural Problem (Pamphlet) .....  | 32     |
| Address by Sir Horace Plunkett in opening Conference of the<br>American Credit Commission.                          |        |
| The Building Up of a Rural Civilization (Pamphlet) .....  | 11     |
| An address delivered at the Annual General Meeting of the<br>I.A.O.S., 10th Dec., 1909, by Geo. W. Russell.         |        |

We are not selling the above separately as they are merely for those interested in Co-operation. 25 cents pays for one copy of each pamphlet.  
We have also secured 10 copies of the last annual report of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, as the central organization in Ireland is called, and will mail these out at 25 cents per copy.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

in a society the example of the most progressive member rapidly became the practice of the whole society, and any advice or instruction the State offered was more easily assimilated and put into practice by the association than it was by unorganized farmers with no bond of union. It was found where farmers combined they became very progressive, and where they did not combine they were backward and ignorant. It is easy to spread knowledge when pupils gather in a school. It is difficult or impossible to teach where there is no grading of pupils and the children remain at home. The co-operative associations placed the most progressive farmers at their head, and the whole district soon found themselves committed to swift progress and development. The first person to apply these ideas in Ireland was Sir Horace Plunkett. He returned in 1889 to Ireland from America, where the advantage of combination in business has been perhaps unduly pressed and where little businesses are swallowed up until the Trust is all in all. But the advantages of combination were undeniable, and he himself started a crusade in the country and worked for some years with only one or two associates preaching the gospel of agricultural co-operation in the face of much opposition and chilling apathy. But the doctrine which is economically sound finally makes way. Slowly, very slowly, the first societies started like bathers

unwilling to take a plunge into icy water, but those who did adventure found it paid, and then the demands from the country became so numerous that in 1894 the Irish Agricultural Organization Society was formed as a necessary central body, first to establish co-operative societies among the farmers and then, when established, to advise and guide them. The establishment of a central body was absolutely necessary. Just as the duties of parents do not end when they have brought children into the world and they are compelled to bring them up to manhood and womanhood, so it was not sufficient to establish societies and leave them. There was an immense amount of organizing to do to bring the movement up to the point of efficiency of continental societies, and the I.A.O.S. had to undertake this work. Since its formation the I.A.O.S. has had a chequered career. At first it was mainly supported by Sir Horace Plunkett's friends, and very real friends to Ireland they were. Later it was the recipient of an annual grant from the Department of Agriculture, which also owed its existence to Sir Horace. Now the organizing body is dependent altogether on subscriptions and affiliation fees from the societies it has formed and on the subscriptions which still come from those who welcome a non-political and very practical way of doing something to bring peace and prosperity to the country. On its

work the I.A.O.S. has spent over one hundred thousand pounds, and never was money better spent in Ireland. In the co-operative creameries alone it is admitted that the additional annual gain to the farmers through this organization is now £400,000 a year. Regarded as a national investment this one result alone more than justifies the expenditure of the I.A.O.S. The total trade of the movement since it began is over £20,000,000. The annual turnover of the societies is considerably over £2,500,000, and it increases year by year. We believe few people will differ from us when we say that this one hundred thousand pounds, spread over twenty years, was well spent money.

### The Change In Dairying

It is generally known that agriculture is our main Irish industry. But it is not generally recognized that the value of our exports of cattle, bacon, eggs, and butter exceeds the value of our exports of linens, ships, and liquor. Three-quarters of our population are entirely dependent on farming for their living, and we might say also that three-quarters of the urban population in Ireland are dependent for their living upon the power of the farming population as consumers to take from the towns groceries, hardware, draperies, and other goods. A bad year for the farmers is a bad year for townsmen, except those few who depend on foreign trade or the more numerous class who are Civil Servants. You cannot multiply shops indefinitely. Their success will depend on the power of consumption. The wealth of a country and of its towns finally depends on two classes of wealth producers, the farmers and manufacturers. By increasing production we increase the power of consumption, and the distributive classes, who do not themselves create wealth, benefit in turn. So it is obvious that he who would help Ireland today must first help her agriculture. The I.A.O.S. has by no means completed its program of work. As regards the cattle trade pure and simple, no co-operative scheme has yet been introduced, though it is generally recognized that some scheme to do away with the necessity for marketing beasts in Ireland and then again in England would, by eliminating one of the middle sales and middle profits, be of benefit both to seller and buyer. When we come to bacon we can point to Roscrea as an established farmers' factory doing well, and apparently to be the forerunner of several similar undertakings. But the Irish butter trade of today might be said almost to owe its continued existence to the co-operative movement. Briefly the history of the trade is as follows:—Before the development of cheap transit any kind of butter was welcome in England and the prices were remunerative. When the continental and colonial supply of butter to England began, the requirements of the English markets were closely studied by these foreign importers and their agents. It was found the Englishman wanted regular supplies and uniform quality. The foreign producer satisfied these requirements, and for a time we did not. From a hundred farms in a valley a hundred different kinds of butter issued every week, and in the same farm even under the old system the quality of the butter varied from week to week. Irish butter made by some hundreds of thousands of Irish farmers in some hundreds of thousands of more or less untidy homes did not meet the requirements of the market now catered for by a new set of business-like foreign farmers who centralized the making of their butter in factories, under expert management, consigned it regularly, and with as uniform a quality as it was possible to have. The result was that the prices Irish farmers received fell to a point where the mar-

Continued on Page 18

### Western Farmers' Parliaments

The Annual Conventions of the organized farmers of Western Canada will be held in January and February, 1914, on the following dates:

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION  
BRANDON, JANUARY 7, 8, 9

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA  
LETHBRIDGE, JANUARY 21, 22, 23

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION  
MOOSE JAW, FEBRUARY 11, 12, 13



# Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the  
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

## FODDER AND PASTURE PLANTS

While wheat is peopling the prairies, the success of farming in the other provinces largely depends upon fodder crops. Without livestock no agricultural country can long hope to succeed, and the better the range of fodders grown, the more prosperous will the industry become. Even the sections that are famous for wheat are feeling the need of livestock and suitable fodders from which to make meat and milk. According to census returns about one-third of the improved land of Canada is under fodder and forage crops. This at once renders valuable reliable information bearing on these necessary adjuncts to successful farming. Realizing this fact, the Seed Commissioner, by direction of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has, with the assistance of Dr. M. Oscar Malte, Dominion Agrostologist, prepared a companion book to "Farm Weeds of Canada," entitled "Fodder and Pasture Plants." This admirable work, which will undoubtedly occupy the position of an authoritative text book, divides fodder plants into grasses and leguminous plants, and describes the characteristics and field occupied by each. It then takes up the practical work of growing these crops before entering upon a study of the various classes and varieties of them. Commencing with Indian corn and concluding with the Soy or Soja bean, the full round of grasses, clovers and other fodder and pasture plants that are believed to be of value in Canada are dealt with in such a way as to supply authentic information that may prove interesting and helpful to farmers, students of agriculture and others who may be interested in the subject.

A feature which gives special value to this work is the presentation of life-like illustrations in natural colors of most of the plants dealt with. Each of these occupies a full page. Then there are shown true representations of the seeds of these various crops, which should be of great value to those who would introduce upon their farms some of the less well known fodder plants.

Like "Farm Weeds of Canada," this work has been gotten out at great expense and, therefore, cannot be distributed free to others than educational institutions. In order to place it within the reach of every farmer who maintains a book-shelf, the nominal price of fifty cents per copy has been placed upon it. Its distribution is in the hands of the King's Printer, Ottawa, who will honor all requests for it that reach him accompanied by a proper remittance.

## SOME STARTLING FIGURES ON LIVE STOCK EXPORTATION

The removal of the tariff on live stock going into the United States from Canada has been the subject of much discussion recently. Even before the new tariff laws took effect on October 4, thousands of head of Canadian cattle journeyed to United States market centres. While more cattle than other classes of stock went across the line, the official figures show also an increase in the exports of sheep and horses. The following figures were obtained from the Customs Department at Ottawa for August, September, October and November, 1912, and for the same months this season. During these four months in 1912, 753 horses, valued at \$219,427, went from Canada to the United States, and during the same months this year, 1,270 horses, valued at \$346,450, or 517 head of an increase, valued at \$127,023, were exported from Canada to that country.

In sheep the figures also show an increase in export for 1913. For the four months in 1912, 10,279 sheep, valued at \$55,526, crossed the border; while for the same period in 1913, 14,179 sheep, valued at \$78,001, were exported to the United States, showing an increase of 3,900 head and an increase in value of \$22,475.

As would be expected, cattle show by far the greatest increase. In 1912, from August 1 to November 30, 12,950 cattle, valued at \$655,999, went from here to the American markets, while in the same

months this year 167,225 head, valued at \$5,402,713, was the number exported by Canada to our cousins to the South, being an increase for four months alone, and during only two of which the new tariff was operating, of 154,275 animals and a difference in value of \$4,736,714. In October, 1912, the value of cattle exported to the United States was \$269,682, while for the same month, 1913, the value was \$1,877,242. The trade is increasing, for in November, 1913, \$2,929,157 worth of cattle went South, as against \$316,473 for the same month last year. The big increases are all during the two months since the new tariff came into effect. These figures are, to say the least, startling. An idea of the effect the new tariff is exerting on the supplies of live stock in this country is vividly depicted. What of the future? There is not enough stock in Canada to maintain this very long and supply our own markets. During last November \$3,077,521 worth of horses, cattle and sheep left Canada for United States markets, and nearly \$3,000,000 of this money was paid for cattle. This has meant a great deal to the stock feeders of this country, but a note of caution is sounded in these figures. The man who sells off too much

fetid odor and morbid exudation from the frog, accompanied with softening of the same. A case recently came under our observation. A young carriage horse, used mostly on the road, and kept in the stable through the year, showed lameness in the left forefoot one morning, after standing idle in the stable all the previous day. On removing the shoe and examining the hoof, a fetid odor was observed. The stable was examined, when the sawdust used for bedding was found to be saturated with urine. The stable was cleaned immediately. Dry sawdust was placed in the stall, and a few sods packed in the space where the horse usually rested his fore-feet. The lameness diminished without medical treatment, and in ten days disappeared altogether. A bedding of sawdust or earth, covered with straw or leaves, promotes the comfort of the horse, but it needs watching and systematic renewing. The limit of the absorbing power of the driest soil or sawdust is soon reached. If a horse is kept most of the time in the stable, his bedding soon becomes wet and unfit for his use. It is all the better for the compost heap, and for the horse, to have fre-

finally gives the big yield; while seed of poor vitality is a sure loss.

Therefore, every farmer who suspects the vitality of his seed should send a sample to the Dominion Government Seed Laboratory, Calgary, for a germination test. In order that the report of this test may be of greatest value to the sender, preparatory to sending the sample he should first clean his seed as for seeding. Too often seed that is badly contaminated with weed seeds is sown. Every year the proportions of Western wheat and oats which contain wild oats are increasing. Such grain must take a lower grade because no satisfactory method of separating it has been devised. Samples of flax containing fifteen per cent. of weed seeds are only too common; this amounts to approximately two hundred bushels of waste per car. When the cost of threshing, handling and freight on this useless material is added to the loss occasioned by the injury to the growing crop, the net profit per acre is very materially lessened.

Flax is the most badly contaminated seed which the farmer sows, and since it is usually sown on new breaking, his land is practically ruined at the start. Farmers who have clean farms, or farms free from some of the most troublesome weeds—wild oats, stinkweed, false flax, ball mustard, tumbling mustard, etc.—should be very careful to sow only clean seed.

The Dominion Government Seed Laboratory at Calgary is at the disposal of the farmers and it is hoped that they will make use of it in their efforts to obtain a pure seed supply. In former years, most of the samples have been sent in to be tested in March and April, overtaxing the capacity of the Laboratory and sometimes causing a delay in reporting on the samples. It is, therefore, urged that samples be sent in as early as possible to avoid this delay and to enable the farmer to replace his seed, should it be found unfit for use.

## CONCRETE FLOORS

For a floor 12'x34'x5" thick, the following materials will be required: Gravel, 6½ cubic yards, sand, 3¼ cubic yards, cement, 8½ barrels or 34 bags.

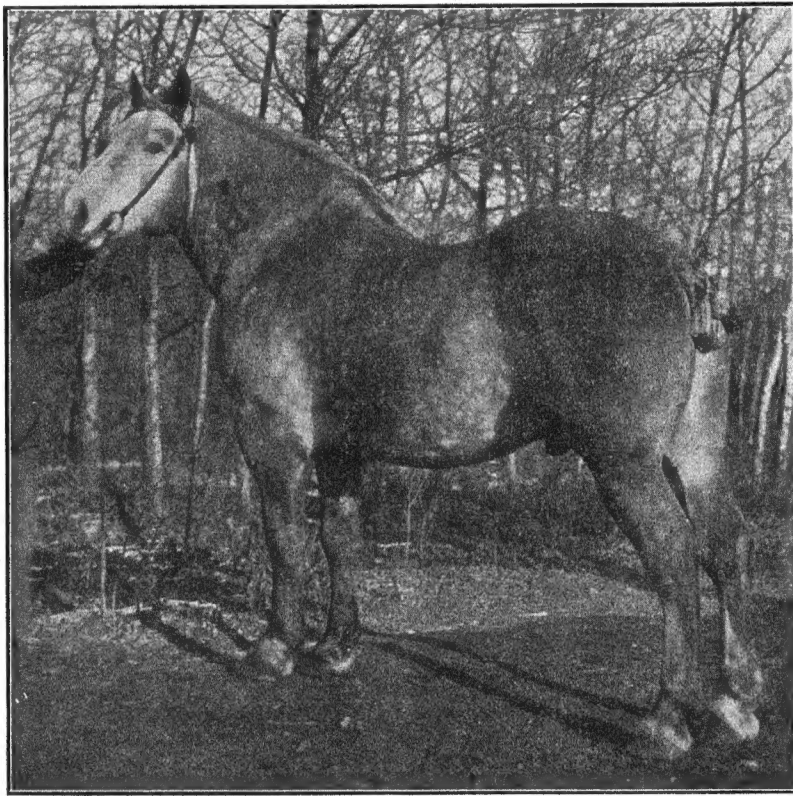
### Mixing and Handling Cement

The first necessity in mixing cement will be a box of suitable size for the work to be done. The bottom should be smooth and free from nails, etc., as they will catch the hoe and prevent thorough mixing. The sand and cement should always be gauged accurately and not guessed at, if a good job is desired. For a small job, the sand and cement may be measured in a bucket or box, but for larger jobs a box is used which, when filled, will be the correct amount for one sack of cement, (about 1,900 cubic inches). We will suppose that we wish to mix one to three. We then have 1,900 times 3, or 5,700 cubic inches, or 2'x2'x10" high. This measuring box only requires sides and ends, no bottom. To measure set the box into the mixing box, fill with sand and lift the box out, leaving the sand correctly measured in the mixing box. The sack of cement may now be placed. This should be mixed thoroughly while dry, after which water may be added until it has the correct stiffness for the work for which it is to be used. In all work one should not use more water than is absolutely necessary. The batch of mortar mixed should be such that it can be used at once, for cement starts to set in a very short time. In case the cement starts to set, it should be dampened a trifle and kept on the move until it can be used up.

To render the surface of a concrete floor so that it will not be slippery for horses, corrugate or cut the surface by means of a 2'x4" timber, 5' long, beveled along the narrow edge to wedge shape. As soon as the surface of the floor has been finished, place the 2x4 narrow edge down and strike it so as to indent the floor to a depth of say ¾ of an inch.

These grooves should be about 6" or 8" apart, running in one or both directions, as need be. Do not smooth over the

Continued on Page 12



"CROWN"

Four-year-old Percheron stallion, imported and owned by John H. Stout, Westbourne, Man.

stock will not be prepared to reap the rich rewards next year and during following years. Study the figures in the following table:

| EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES |        |           |         |             |  |
|--------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|-------------|--|
| Horses                   |        |           |         |             |  |
|                          | No.    | Value     | No.     | Value       |  |
| Aug. ....                | 214    | \$ 59,660 | 233     | \$ 73,275   |  |
| Sep. ....                | 240    | 70,343    | 340     | 91,862      |  |
| Oct. ....                | 165    | 57,852    | 295     | 79,742      |  |
| Nov. ....                | 134    | 31,572    | 402     | 101,571     |  |
| Total ...                | 758    | \$219,427 | 1,270   | \$ 346,450  |  |
| Sheep                    |        |           |         |             |  |
| Aug. ....                | 417    | \$ 7,353  | 356     | \$ 4,587    |  |
| Sep. ....                | 1,023  | 7,237     | 747     | 8,311       |  |
| Oct. ....                | 2,973  | 13,756    | 4,650   | 24,310      |  |
| Nov. ....                | 5,866  | 27,180    | 8,426   | 40,793      |  |
| Total ...                | 10,279 | \$55,526  | 14,179  | \$ 78,001   |  |
| Cattle                   |        |           |         |             |  |
| Aug. ....                | 653    | \$ 28,750 | 7,807   | \$ 157,619  |  |
| Sep. ....                | 533    | 31,094    | 24,725  | 438,695     |  |
| Oct. ....                | 5,142  | 269,682   | 58,650  | 1,877,242   |  |
| Nov. ....                | 6,922  | 316,473   | 76,043  | 2,929,157   |  |
| Total ...                | 12,950 | \$655,999 | 167,225 | \$5,402,713 |  |

## HOW TO TREAT THRUSH

Thrush is a disease of the horse's hoof, quite common in this country. It results oftener from neglect in the stables than from any other cause. The symptoms are

quent renewals of absorbents of some kind, that fermentation may not be in progress under his hoofs. The proper place for this fermentation is in the compost heap. Too often the care of the horse is left to a servant without experience in the stable, and the result is permanent disease in the hoofs and legs of the horse. This is most certainly one of the cases in which "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

## BE PREPARED FOR SPRING SEEDING

Now is the time for farmers to consider the question of a good seed grain supply for next spring. The greater part of the grain in the West was harvested under ideal conditions last fall and little difficulty should be met with in getting seed of strong vitality. Notwithstanding this, there are some individuals and even sections of the Western Provinces that were not so fortunate at harvest time and now have seed of doubtful vitality in their granaries for the spring seeding. Seed of strong vitality makes a good start, helps to keep down the weeds and



# The Mail Bag

## CO-OPERATION AND MILLING

Editor, Guide:—How long will the farmers pay the price of anti-co-operation? Can the millers stand free wheat and free flour? Is it any wonder that three-quarters of our farmers prefer dishing out that \$3.10 per sack for flour in preference to going to the local mill with a grist, even if we do get only 70c a bushel for our wheat?

The above questions are of some importance to the farmer and I think the answers are obvious. To the first I should say: "Until such time as farming communities adopt sane business methods and are prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder for our mutual good."

To the second question the answers are so numerous I would not presume to ask space for enumeration. It will suffice to say, if the miller, with raw material produced all round his back door, can't compete with the stranger at a distance, he surely is a poor business manager or strongly addicted to long margins.

In answer to the third question, I will just give figures of what I received yesterday from a local mill for 50 bushels No. 1 Northern wheat, almost clean enough for seed purposes. I may say I took the bran away in bulk and for the milling and sacks I paid \$7.50.

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
|                              | Lbs.  |
| Wheat delivered—50 bus. nett | 3,000 |
| Received—                    | Lbs.  |
| Flour                        | 1,568 |
| Bran                         | 500   |
| Shorts                       | 100   |
| Wheatlets or grits           | 175   |
|                              | 2,343 |
|                              | 657   |

So, in addition to my \$7.50 cash, two days' drive and \$2.50 for myself and team over night, I handed over 657 lbs. wheat, and went on my way rejoicing.

CHARLES C. BRAY.

## A MIXED FARMING PROGRAM

Editor, Guide:—At a recent meeting of our local Grain Growers' association, a discussion on mixed and grain farming took place and as some doubters state my figures are high as regards cows, I should be glad of your decision or comments. My arguments for mixed farming are as follows:

Having tried grain farming for the last three years on a 240 acre farm, and found it a losing proposition, I have taken advantage of this opportunity to demonstrate a way out of my difficulties by keeping enough stock to consume most of the grain grown on the farm. Two hundred and forty acres may be said to be the average size of the farms around here, so I propose working on this acreage. My buildings consist of a small bungalow, 22 feet by 22 feet, divided off into 2 bedrooms, dining and living room and kitchen; there is also a lean-to back kitchen attached. Stable room for 20 head of cattle, and stalls for 7 horses, with a large loose box in case of sickness, etc., granary, with a capacity of 3,000 bushels, hen or pig house, 12 feet by 20 feet, tool shed and well house. I have abundance of water, both hard and soft. I have 10 acres seeded down to Western Rye Grass (2 crops taken off) and 40 acres to be summerfallowed, leaving 175 acres well plowed with engine and summerfallow.

I could probably sell my Hart-Parr engine and 8-furrow Verity gang plow for half its original cost, or say \$2,000, the outfit being in excellent shape. With this money I should fence and cross-fence 160 acres with Page wire, at a cost of \$500, into 40-acre fields, which we will call A, B, C and D.

A—10 acres grass, 30 acres for fallow.  
B—10 acres for fallow, 30 acres summerfallow.

C—40 acres clear land.  
D—40 acres backsetting.

The remaining 65 acres of plowing I should sow to oats, with a catch crop of 30 acres Broome Grass and 35 acres of Western Rye Grass, permanent pasture and hay meadows of the future.

I propose putting in 100 acres of Marquis wheat on the summerfallow (60 acres) and new land—B, C and D—

which, in an average year, should yield 30 bushels per acre and net me 70 cents a bushel, after paying freight and threshing. After keeping my seed, I should thus have \$2,000. My 65 acres of oats should average 50 bushels per acre, or 3,250 bushels in all, of which I sell 1,250 bushels locally, at 25 cents clear of threshing—\$312.50.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| I purchase 10 good cows, allowing \$1,000 for outlay, giving me 11 cows in all, as I own one already, as a grain farmer. I should try and keep 8 cows milking continually the year through, and by sale of cream the first year I should net \$800, the skim milk being used to raise all heifer calves. The bull calves I should veal, with the exception of one, which I should retain for winter meat. I am leaving out pigs the first year, as I have no rough grain on hand, but should arrange for 2 litters of spring pigs for house use and to part pay store bill. My assets are, therefore: |           |
| By wheat  | \$2000.00 |
| By oats   | 312.50    |
| By cream from 8 cows and sale of bull calves  | 800.00    |
|   | \$3112.50 |

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| My liabilities:                        |           |
| Interest on land and permanent wages   | \$1500.00 |
| Hay claim—this year only               | 50.00     |
| Extra help, taxes and current expenses | 500.00    |
|  | \$2050.00 |

That would leave a profit of \$1062.50. From this I should invest \$250 in a crushing outfit, leaving \$812.50 in the bank.

I should not purchase sheep yet as my land will stand another crop without

wait for Mrs. Farmer to turn up and take her share on this line, and until I find that farming pays, I should avoid—well, luxuries!

I shall be glad of any comments on this letter, either personally or through the columns of your valuable paper.

T. C. BUCKLAND,  
Sec.-Treas. Otterburne Branch.

## AN EASTERN FARMER'S VIEW

Editor, Guide:—I have an aunt near Rosetta, Sask., who I think sent me your paper with the hope, I suppose, that I would be induced to come West. I think I have nearly recovered from the Western fever. I believe we have a better country here and if we get a little Western hustle on I think we have at least as great resources as any of the Western provinces. For the last ten years we have seen with some bitterness of spirit about all the cash that could be gathered up sent West (to build up the country). Now the tide has turned, and if you do not know it now you will before two years have passed. The East is awakening. We in the East have courage, determination and power also, and we are going to use it. The three prairie provinces are not all of Canada; they even will never be the greater part of it. Because you grow good grain, and plenty of it, do not think you are the whole push.

I am a farmer and fruit grower. We have a co-operative fruit packing company here, with a warehouse, within 1,000 yards of my farm, the Hebbville Fruit Co. Limited.

We would like to exchange apples for wheat with the men whom we have assisted to settle in the West. I am of the fourth generation of my name to be born on this farm. How many farms in

companies. If we could combine with the manufacturers we might be able to make way against our powerful enemies: singly the fight is hopeless, especially for the West alone. You are simply kicking against the pricks. You are like a colt in the hands of the breaker.

TILTON HEBB.

Bridgewater, Nova Scotia.

## "SOBERING UP"

Editor, Guide:—I consider your editorial, "Sobering Up," in the issue of December 24, as one of the best I have ever read. Let us hope that every farmer will soon be sober enough to realize the injustice of present conditions. Why should the farmer be compelled to pay an exorbitant price for everything he buys and then have to sell his produce for what he is offered for it?

It has been proved, without doubt, that there is no money in growing grain at the present prices. Conditions will have to change. Land monopoly, coupled with a protective tariff, are two of the chief causes of them. But how can we obtain a remedy with our present party system? Grit and Tory are both equal in their reluctance to put into force any reforms of real benefit to the farmers, notwithstanding their election promises. Let us work for Direct Legislation, so that by the Initiative and Referendum we shall be able to control our lawmakers instead of being controlled by them.

F. J. PRATT.

Reaburn, Man.

## EDUCATION NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Lamb in his letter to The Guide of December 3 denounces the sins and follies of our politicians and the injustice of our laws. In the main I believe his views are right, but after all are the politicians so very much worse than the people they represent? Are not the people to blame to a large extent for the perpetuation of the unjust and antiquated laws under which they suffer?

Our protective tariff is a species of legalized robbery and the stronghold of special privilege. Those who are acquainted with political conditions know that there is no agency in existence that exercises a more powerful corrupting influence on the politicians of both parties. Yet there are thousands of men in both parties, men of accredited intelligence and moral character, who will uphold this institution through thick and thin. This being so, can you wonder that their representatives are corrupt, and that they sell their votes and influence to the "Barons of Special Privilege?" There are thousands of men who profess to be open minded and independent and yet will follow their party leaders with the utmost servility. Can you blame those politicians for making these men the pawns in their political game?

Then there is another class, the "Stand Patters," whose motto is, "Let good enough alone," who profess great contempt for "those new fangled theories" which some of their heretical countrymen dare to call reforms.

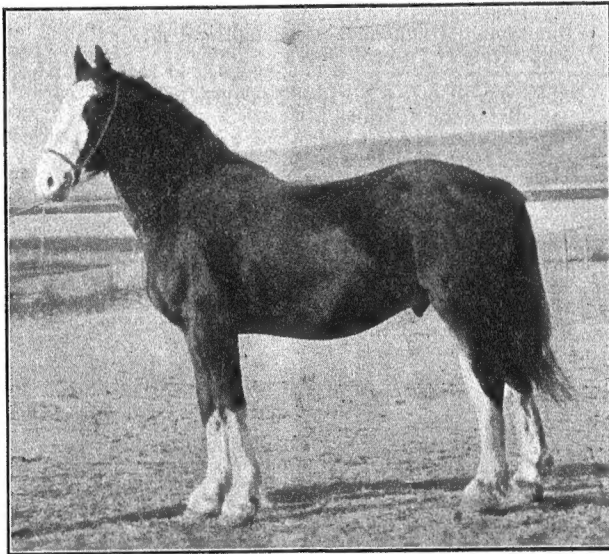
Then there is that class, perhaps the most numerous of all, who take about as much interest in the great social and political questions of the day as an African aborigine does in William Shakespeare. I do not say that all the men in this class will sell their votes, but many will do so joyfully.

At election time the astute politician appears on the scene; he of course has his country's welfare at heart, and his pockets are lined with his country's currency, usually supplied by the big interests. Is it not a temptation to this well meaning gentleman to use his country's currency to buy up votes, so that the "intelligent electors" may enjoy the benefits of a "righteous government."

But when all is said and done, it is education that is needed rather than denunciation. It is an appeal to reason and justice rather than irony and sarcasm. What is wanted is men who would rather carry the fiery cross of Democracy than bear the sceptre of a monarch, men like Tolstoy, John Bright or Henry George, who were not afraid to face a hostile world for the sake of human liberty.

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.



"HILCREST BRUCE"

Clydesdale Stallion, rising 2 years. Sire "The Bruce," dam "Baron's Lassie." Owned by A. and G. Mutch, Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Sask.

summerfallow and a smaller grain crop would be compensated by increase of stock. The third and subsequent years would be something as follows: 40 acres of wheat, at 70 cents clear, yielding 30 bushels per acre (on summerfallow), after saving seed for 40 acres, \$770; 40 acres of oats and 40 acres of barley fed to stock.

By this time I have quite a few pigs running around, offspring of 2 sows bred the first year. I also purchase 10 ewes and a ram to run on my summerfallow. Allowing 1½ lambs per year for each ewe, and sale of wool, should bring me in \$10 a head on all mature ewes yearly, this year \$100. My cows should now bring me in \$1000 by sale of milk, which I can keep sweet and ship daily. My pork should pay wages and store bill. All wheat would be on summerfallow and should average 30 bushels per acre. Having only 160 acres a year to crop and summerfallow, six horses should handle this, two of which would be good brood mares, giving, say, one colt a year, for sale after the third year—\$200. I have said nothing about poultry, as, being a single man, I should have

the West have descended to the fourth generation of the same name?

The West is young, very young, also very brash and green, also naturally you prefer to buy your apples from the United States. I gathered as much from your paper. You are going to make laws for all Canada, give votes to women, etc. This is where you trip up. The East would not consider it for a moment. I hope we are all men enough here to keep the women in their place. The late happenings in England are a sign of decay; the men must be lacking in manly vigor to allow their relatives and friends to so disgrace themselves and the British Isles. I hope no such doings will ever disgrace Canada. It certainly will not happen in this part unless the men degenerate very rapidly.

I sympathize cordially with your fight against the banks and railroad companies. We feel the grinding of their heel here too. The manufacturers we have no kick against, they are our best friends. We farmers are also manufacturers. I think it will take all the forces of the farmers and manufacturers combined to make head against the banks and the railway



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## A STORY ABOUT A CHILD FOR GROWN-UPS TO READ

There is a pretty little story in the last month's Delineator by Ellis Parker Butler about a wee bit of a laddie who tried to persuade his father that there was a squirrel, which he called a "squale," in his tiny tin tobacco box and a turtle, or as he called it a "turkle," in the big river in the back yard of a city lot. The narration in the author's inimitable wording ran this way:

He came downstairs, freshly washed and brushed, holding to the banisters and descending sideways for greater speed, for he had something big that required instant communication to a sympathetic auditor, and his father had a way of dashing out of the house in the mornings—to catch some elusive thing known as the "8.08"—and even the most important things are apt to be forgotten before night brings a father home again.

Mrs. Bradley was in the kitchen hurrying up the coffee, and Billy Brad ran to his father, received his morning hug and kiss, and climbed into his own chair. His eyes were big with the Great Fact.

"I—I—I got a squale, and—and—I got a turkle, and—and—I got a nellyfunt; a big, big nellyfunt, and—and—"

"Whoa, now! Careful, young man!" said William Bradley, Senior. "No fibs, Billy Brad!"

"No, papa," said Billy Brad hastily. "'Cause—'cause I got my squale. I got my squale in my stable, in—in my ol' tobakker-box, I have, and—and—"

"Stop there!" said Mr. Bradley, severely. "You know well enough you could'n't put a squirrel in your old tobacco-box, Billy Brad."

"No? Couldn't I?" asked Billy Brad.

"You could not," said Mr. Bradley. "Your old tobacco-box wouldn't hold one quarter of a squirrel. You did not put a squirrel in your old tobacco-box."

"No," agreed Billy Brad promptly, "'cause—'cause the little boy putted it in my old tobacco-box, he did, and he shutted the lid, and he putted it in my stable, and I got my squale in my old tobacco-box in my stable, I have."

"Billy Brad," said his father very soberly, "even a little boy could not put a squirrel in your old tobacco-box, and no little boy did it, and the old tobacco-box is not in the stable, and you have no squirrel at all. Because there is your old tobacco-box on the sideboard right behind you."

Billy Brad turned. The old tobacco-box was there, just as his father had said. It was a flat tin box that had once held two ounces of the kind of tobacco his father liked best. In its day it had held caterpillars and angleworms and bugs and glass beads and pebbles, but by no possibility could it have ever held a squirrel. The raised lid of the old tobacco-box showed that it held several rusty nails and a piece of blue glass, and nothing more. For a moment Billy Brad stared at the box. There was no doubting his eyes. Life has many mysteries.

In the end after Billy Brad had been accused of fibbing and duly spanked, it was found that it was a dream and that the dream world and the world of reality were so equally strange to his new little mind that Billy Brad hadn't been able to discriminate between them.

It is a delightful little story, but behind and beneath it all is a very likely explanation of much of the so-called story telling on the part of small children.

If Billy Brad hadn't refused to go to bed in his own bed, because last night "the little boy comed and putted the squale into my little tin tobakker-box," his father would not have found out about it being a dream, and if Billy Brad hadn't had the kind of father who listens when a little boy explains his reasons for not wanting to sleep in a particular bed he would likely have been spanked again for not going to sleep like a sensible little boy.

As I read this very realistic episode of child life I prayed that we may be given understanding fathers and mothers so that the little folk may not be buffeted about too unmercifully in this queer and unreasonable world of grown-ups.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## A WOMEN'S CONVENTION

Dear Miss Beynon:—Am I in order to write concerning the farmers' convention held here in North Battleford, the feminine part, of course? Well, we had a glorious time. The farmers were made to feel that their interests were the interests of the city, one not being able to work minus the other. The Homemakers held three sessions and very interesting and educational they were. Miss De Lury gave two splendid addresses, in one of which she dwelt strongly on the necessity of not only feeding children, but nourishing them brain and body by suitable food. That especially pleased a large number present as they have been waging war against the sweet diet so largely used for children. Then we had an address from Dr. Pantan on "First Aid." One point he mentioned that I think will bear repeating, viz., when we, away from the city, have occasion to send hurriedly for the doctor be sure to state what he is required for, whether an accident, sudden illness or maternity, as then the medical gentleman has some idea what to bring along with him, and that surely is important.

The address on poultry and butter-making by Mr. Thompson, and an address on the care of young children from a

the woman's suffrage question, which is getting so hot in the Homemakers' page. I read all of Wolf Willow's letters and was disappointed this week with her. I thought in her letters that she was writing in the hope of converting some of us or was herself open to conviction, but this week she seems to be just about as abusive as a Mere Man. Every one knows that loud talking or saying mean things is not arguing. You may silence, but not convince. Wolf Willow is getting the worst of it and so she starts to shout. I wonder what she complains of, since I have read three long letters from her and still she says she has been suppressed. She seems nettled because she cannot change our editor's opinion.

Don't quote St. Paul to us, Wolf Willow, since he told women to "keep silence all" and you are not doing so any more than the rest. He was a bachelor too, so of course he could tell the husbands and wives what he would do. I think he was simply giving his people some kindly advice, which was simply his own opinion, not as an authority from God.

I do not think we will have to give up our ideals because we vote, but rather we can help to make this world a more ideal place to live in, if the women who have

help in making good laws. I do not wish to belittle a mother's work and influence, but I would rather help to put the white slaver out of business than be everlastingly watching my girls to keep them out of his hands.

We are of the same opinion as Wolf Willow on some of the absurdities of women's dress, but I believe you will find the women who do not want the vote are chiefly the ones who are wearing the absurdities. We are not going out with "arms akimbo" to do our voting, but just as quietly as we go about our other tasks.

Wolf Willow holds up the lordly buffalo bull as the protector of his mate and her young. Did anyone ever hear of a buffalo going to town and getting drunk and coming home to abuse his family? It has been heard of men doing such things. Or when did you ever hear of any kind of an animal who would gather up all the money he could and sell his home and skip out with another "mate?" But I suppose you have all heard of men sometimes doing it. Yes, some men are lower than animals. Mind, I say "some men," so do not think I mean all men for I do not. There are far more good men than bad I hope, or we would have a sorrier time. But I think that seeing all men have the right to vote, whether they are good or bad, so long as they are not in jail, the women should have the same.

We are expected to have sense enough to keep the law and if we break the law we are punished for it. Our men folk would not like to answer for all we do or take our punishment, so they should not kick if we want to help in making the laws to govern ourselves. The men put up an awful howl if anyone of them is left off the voters' list, and yet they tell us that a vote will not do us any good. Why do they make such a fuss then?

If all men were the ideal creatures of Wolf Willow's imagination there would not be so many wrongs to right and I suppose we would not need the vote so much, but all the same I do not see where the vote comes to be the man's special privilege. In the Garden of Eden there were no wily politicians and therefore no votes, but when old Satan came along and fooled them he came to Eve first and she gave Adam the same chance as she had herself. Of course Adam blamed the woman and it has been the same ever since. A man naturally seems to need some one to blame things on. We are never satisfied, always "agitating" for something.

Some think that women should not vote, but should influence the male voters. They should have enough influence to make the men vote right. Now I think if a woman studies enough about the subject to know which way is the right way to vote, what a lot of breath she could save if she could just mark the ballot instead of influencing. If we could vote and also influence a vote we would have two in the way that we considered right, while if we could not influence we could "kill" the bad votes anyway. I think a great many women who do not want the vote are the ones who have good homes and husbands and they simply do not want to be bothered with it. They think that they will have to think and read such "dry" stuff and study things up before they can vote intelligently that they would rather not. Others are unmarried ladies who think that they will "lose prestige" with the young men and they might not have so many beaux. They would rather study the latest fashion book or love story. But if these would rather not vote, let them simply keep out of the way and let those who would be willing to take the trouble go ahead and "do things." I don't think it comes "natural" to a man to know which way is right, but I don't think there is much sleep lost by the majority of voters about it. Many a young man of twenty-one is not as well qualified to vote as his mother, grandmother, or even his sister. If we were asking to take the vote from the men to give to us there might be some kick; but as it is, we are simply asking to have our hands untied so that we may defend ourselves, for I think that the "vote is mightier than the influence" alone.

BLUE

## "AND HE SAID 'FIGHT ON'"

(Tennyson)

Time, and its ally, Dark Disarmament,  
Have compassed me about,  
Have massed their armies, and on battle bent  
My forces put to rout,  
But though I fight alone, and fall, and die,  
Talk terms of Peace? Not I.

They war upon my fortress, and their guns  
Are shattering its walls,  
My army plays the cowards' part and runs  
Pierced by a thousand balls,  
They call for my surrender, I reply  
"Give quarter now? Not I."

They've shot my flag to ribbons, but in rents  
It floats above the height,  
Their ensign shall not crown my battlements  
While I can stand and fight.  
I fling defiance at them as I cry  
"Capitulate? Not I."

E. PAULINE JOHNSON.  
(Tekahionwake)

The above poem, which has just been published, and is being sold this Christmas in souvenir form, was written by the Canadian poet, the late E. Pauline Johnson, after her physicians in Vancouver had informed her that she could not recover from her illness. She wished the poem to be published after her death.

nurse, were very instructive. Then the local ladies discussed matters and, of course, the Homemakers' Clubs all had rallied in fine style, Miss Wells, the district organizer, presiding. Mrs. Pantan gave a reception to the farmers' wives, which we all appreciated. In fact, it seems to me that everything was done to make us feel that the best was not too good for us and that our interests and the city interests were one, and I am sure the wives around here appreciated the kindness and the oneness that prevailed. I do want the people to know that as far as I have talked to the wives we all say: "They are jolly good fellows."

Yours fraternally,  
A BROTHER'S SISTER.

## MEN HAVE NO GOD-GIVEN INSPIRATION

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I am writing an answer to a request on the Sunshine page, I thought I would have a say on

ideals will just go to work and do what they find to do, which means voting in this case, instead of dreaming and praying.

God made man in His own image, but the likeness is sadly defaced in some men. I am in favor of women having the vote, and I should still be in favor of it even if the men were the ideal people that Wolf Willow would like them to be, but which we all know they are not.

My reason for being in favor is just because the Lord has given us brains very much the same as a man's and I think that He expects us to use them too. I don't think that the men are supposed to do our thinking for us. When we are born and up till twenty-one years of age we have about the same rights, but here we separate and the one who happens to be born a male makes the laws to govern both without the female having anything to say in it.

We need not unhitch our wagon from the star, simply because we are going to



# Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

I beg to inform you that we held our annual meeting last Saturday, the 13th, in Simpson. The meeting was well attended and owing to the absence of our president, who is away in Manitoba, Mr. Graham, the vice-president, was called upon.

The secretary read his annual report, which shows the association to have fifty-five paid up members, with a balance in hand of \$30. The following items were saved by co-operative buying to members: \$75 on car of soft coal, \$45 on fresh fruit, after paying express from shipper, \$116 on car of flour and feed, total \$236. Other items in report showing to members what is being accomplished by the executive, what we still want and are asking for, and other information in regard to the workings of the Central Association.

Election of officers resulted in D. Larmour being again elected president; Vice-President W. Graham being also re-elected. Directors, W. Felding, A. Dunn (re-elected), also T. A. Boyle, R. W. Morrison, F. C. Wilson and W. Hutchinson. L. K. Stott was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and delegates to convention were also appointed.

The resolutions from Central were discussed and resulted as follows: No. 1, carried; No. 2, objected to on account of making more work for the secretary and not likely to encourage new members to join at the start of the New Year; No. 3, laid over till we understand it better; No. 4, carried, also 5, 6 and 7.

I went to Renown on the 15th (two stations up) and assisted them to organize a local there. They will now proceed for 1914 and the following were the officers elected: President, S. U. Sellars; vice-president, A. Allen; secretary-treasurer, W. Merkley; directors, R. Gill, W. J. Gill, A. Reid, F. McConnell, Y. Walters and G. B. Mellesmoen. They will be known as the "Renown G.G.A." They will forward fees on 1914 basis. Kindly send them any information or literature which will assist them.

LEES K. STOTT,  
Sec'y Simpson Assn.

Enclosed please find order for \$5.50, due Central, which brings our membership up to fifty, with still some to come, but they are like oxen—slow—and likely to fall asleep, and when they do it is to be hoped they will dream of the good times their fellow Grain Growers are having and when they awaken will come along with their one dollar and become members of our local. A farmer must be a Grain Grower now-a-days, or else he is at least ten years behind the times.

We had our annual meeting on the 13th. Nearly all our members were in attendance. Orders were taken for a car of coal and an order for flour. After the correspondence had all been dealt with the following officers for 1914 were elected: President, George Hinch; 1st vice-president, W. B. F. Williams; 2nd, Edmund Pogett; secretary-treasurer, John Parker; directors, Norman Paul, Robert McAleer, Charles Harrison, Chris. Dickinson, John Pogett, Samuel Marshall.

We are holding our annual Xmas entertainment on the 19th and judging from the way our committee has taken hold of it, we expect to fill the school room to overflowing. Would like to have you with us if you can arrange to come.

JOHN PARKER  
Sec'y Winter Assn.

The Ohlen branch held its annual meeting yesterday and the following officers were elected: President, R. E. Lahlmarch; vice-president, Robt. Johanson; secretary-treasurer, B. R. Edquist. There has been a complete change made in our officers, a sort of revolution. All the new officers are comparatively new and young men in direct contrast to the former officers.

Fifteen members were enrolled, for which find enclosed \$7.50. We intend to make this the banner year for this branch and believe we will get over forty members before the New Year.

At our next meeting delegates to the annual convention will be elected.

B. R. EDQUIST,  
Sec'y Ohlen Assn.

The following communication has been received from J. H. Wesson, secretary for organization district 11, for publication in The Guide. Will associations in district 11 kindly take note of this.

To Members of the G.G.A. in

District 11:—

At the convention held in North Battleford, November 24 and 25, an organization plan was formulated. Twenty-one men were elected, throughout the district, called district organizers, to address meetings and organize new branches. The following is the list of men elected:—

Mr. Wrackem and G. Pensom, Lloydminster; E. Paling and R. De Priest, Lashburn; John H. Wesson, Maidstone; G. Truscott, West Eagle Hills; Mr. Burns, Warnock; Mr. Davies and P. Foster, North Battleford; Dave Moffatt, Denholme; C. Cummonford, Mullingar; J. Dow, Ruddell; Mr. Ferriss and Mr. Iverson, Fielding; Ben Saloway, Halcyonia; G. E. Wainwright, Borden; Lawrence A. Rathwell and Eldon Barr, Sonningdale; H. Thomson, Glen Bush; Tom Ayres, Oldbury; Joshua Wake, Borden.

Secretaries of locals wishing speakers should call on any of the men nearest them to address meetings.

JOHN H. WESSON,  
Sec'y District 11.

The annual meeting of the Lampman Grain Growers' association was held December 20 at 2.30 p.m. in the Lampman schoolhouse. The auditor's report showed the total receipts to be \$677.82 and total expenditures \$648.35, leaving a balance of \$29.47 with liabilities for printing for annual fair, for which accounts had not been rendered.

The secretary reviewed the year's work, touching on the fact that the banking business of the Association has grown yearly from \$82.25 in 1909 to \$677.82 in 1913, which does not include money advanced to handle a car of flour, and we have another car ordered, also a car of apples. No. 1 flour has been reduced by the merchants from \$3.35 to \$2.90 per sack, while the Association put out a car at \$2.60 per sack. No. 1 apples sold for \$4.80 and \$5-per barrel, but would have cost us from \$6.50 to \$7 had we not made arrangements to get the car load in.

F. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, was nominated by A. C. Moynes and W. J. Jacques as honorary president of the Association. Carried unanimously. Thos. Kjer, sr., defeated W. J. Jacques by one vote for president, and W. J. Jacques was chosen vice-president without opposition. The following were elected directors: A. C. Moynes, George Rupp, Wm. Light, G. E. Noggle, Wm. Drader and E. Cote. A. C. Moynes was also elected auditor; secretary to be chosen at directors' meeting on Saturday, the 27th.

The new vice-president started things moving by suggesting that a membership contest be instituted, which seemed to be just what every one present was looking for. The president and vice-president were chosen captains and were to have five assistants each.

The following teams were chosen: T. Kjer, sr., captain, Mrs. Doyle, Messrs. Cote, Stonehouse, Drader and Davidson, assistants. Vice-president W. J. Jacques, captain Messrs. Noggle, Rupp, Moynes, Light and McInnes, assistants.

Each team will solicit members for four weeks and the losing side buys each of the winning side a Grain Growers' button and are to pin a red ribbon to the winners with these buttons at an entertainment and supper to be given by the Association under the directions of the board of directors. There will be something doing in the Lampman Grain Growers' association this year, judging from the way these men started for members the first evening. One man succeeded in getting the membership dollar (naught to count but dollars in the contest). The man that escapes joining our Association in the next four weeks will be Grain Grower proof. I hope I will have to send in for more membership cards.

G. E. NOGGLE,  
Sec'y Lampman Assn.



**Peerless  
Guaranteed Fencing**

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best material made for the manufacture of wire fencing. Send for literature. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

**The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.,** Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

**Poultry Produce Vegetables**

Get our Prices before selling your Poultry. We buy it, alive or dressed. Coops for Shipping on request. We want dressed Hogs, Veal and all kinds of Vegetables. PROMPT REMITTANCE MADE

**DICKERSON & CO., 159 Portage Avenue East**

**NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE**

**10 Days FREE—Send No Money**

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp;

**BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL**

Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

**\$1000.00 Reward**

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

**MANTLE LAMP CO., 249 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg**

**AGENTS WANTED**

to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$300.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$500.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

**BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED**

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

**HEAD OFFICE :: WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**Free!**

**This Handsome Ebony Hairbrush**

To prove that we are selling a superior line of goods at lowest prices, we are going to give the Hairbrush here illustrated or a pair of Military Brushes to every purchaser of this handsome Suit Case. This offer is good only till January 24. The only condition is that you show these things to your neighbors and tell them that the Home Comforts Company treated you right.

**We Guarantee Satisfaction**

Or your money will be promptly refunded

The suit case here illustrated is handsome in appearance and will give good service. Made from a good quality leather on a steel frame, leather-protected corners, well lined, press straps, body and lid. Good lock and catches, with outside straps. Color tan. 24 inches long. **\$5.00**

Here is a dandy bargain—Heavyweight sheepskin embossed Walrus suit case. Linen lined, shirt pocket, press straps, heavy leather-protected corners, English ring handle. Color black. A very handsome suit case, and one that any one would be proud to own. 24 inches long. **\$5.00**

This suit case is the limit of good value. Real genuine cowhide leather on a strong frame that will make it last a lifetime. Shirt pocket, press straps in body, and well protected corners. Color tan. 24 inches. **\$5.50**

We will deliver the suit case you order to you charges paid and include the hair brush you select. Please say whether you want women's brush, or men's military brushes.

Send for our lists of other bargains in Furs, Bags, Brushes, etc. We can sell to you at lower prices than you can get anywhere else.

**Write us Today—A Post Card Will Do**

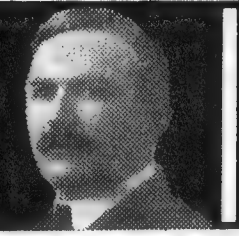
**Home Comforts Co.**

Mail Order Specialties

**577 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.**




**THIS IS STOUT**  
**THE PERCHERON**  
**MAN**




A number of high quality Percherons and Shires—many of them Prize-Winners—for immediate sale. Each sold with a written guarantee. Liberal discount for cash sales. Come and look them over.

**"THE OAKS" WESTBOURNE, MAN.**



**SEE THE O.L.C. PIG GROW INTO MONEY**

If you are interested in Hogs write:— **GLENLEA STOCK FARM** Office: 702 Grain Exchange WINNIPEG, Man.



**VANSTONE & ROGERS'**  
**Clydesdales Percherons Belgians**  
STALLIONS OF QUALITY AT BARGAIN PRICES  
STALLIONS ACCLIMATIZED AND FOAL GETTERS

We have an exceptional bunch of Big Drafty Stallions at North Battleford, Sask. They have great size and excellent breeding, many of them top prize-winners in the Old Country and Canada. Write to our Manager, Mr. James Brooks, North Battleford, Sask., or to

**VANSTONE & ROGERS, 320 Sterling Bank, Winnipeg**

Gaston the Needle Breaker No. 533, Imported 4-year-old Belgian, weighing 2100 lbs.

**ANNUAL SALE**  
**Pure-Bred Cattle**


Under the Auspices of Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba and Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

**BRANDON, MAN., MARCH 4, 1914**

**Reduced Passenger and Freight Rates**  
**Entries Close January 25, 1914**

**JAS. DUTHIE, Pres.,**  
Hartney

**A. W. BELL, Secy.**  
226 Chambers of Commerce  
Winnipeg



**Champion Producing Holstein Blood**

A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year.

**GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg**

**GREAT CLEARING SALE OF**  
**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES**

Of all ages. Every animal about the place must be sold, as the two farms have been rented, and I will retire in March. These fine stallions, "Pure Gold," "Skookum" and "Sir William," the head of this stud, will also be sold.

**John Horn, Home Farm, Regina, Sask.**

## Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

surface of the floor with a steel trowel, merely dress it down with a wooden float and later brush it over with a stiff fibre or wire brush.

### THE SCOTTISH NATIONAL FAT STOCK SHOW

The seventeenth annual fat stock show of the Scottish National Fat Stock Club was held in Edinburgh during the first week of December, and the entries compared ver favorably with those of 1912, there being a slight increase in both the cattle and sheep sections.

In all the live stock classes, there were entries from well-known breeders, the King sending three cross-bred cattle from his Abergeldie herd. One is an Aberdeen-Angus shorthorn cross, which weighs 16 cwt. 49 lbs., and he carried off second prize in the class for older steers, in which fourteen animals competed. The two others were in the younger class of steers which contained the champion animal, and were placed fifth and sixth respectively. The King's cup for the best animal in the show was awarded to a blue-grey Aberdeen-Angus shorthorn steer belonging to J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun Castle, Dollar. He is 1 year 10 months old, and weighs 13 cwt. and 36 lb. Last year the championship went to a 2-year-old cross-bred heifer, weighing 15 cwt. 61 lbs., belonging to Sir John Macpherson Grant. Mr. Kerr's steer had a keen rival in Colonel M'Inroy's "Vernon 2d of the Burn," a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer which was junior champion at Edinburgh and Smithfield last year, and weighs 16 cwt. 28 lbs., at 2 years 9 months. Mr. Kerr secured the cup for the best steer, and Colonel M'Inroy reserve. The cup for the best female was awarded to an Aberdeen-Angus heifer, weighing 14 cwt. 60 lbs., shown by Mr. James W. H. Grant, Wester Elchies, Aberlour: the reserve ticket going to a cross-bred heifer, exhibited by Mr. G. Young, Tarrel, Ross-shire. In the sheep section, Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, carried off the championship cup with black-faced sheep. The championship cup for pigs went to Robert Morton, West Craigs, Corstorphine.

### SOME GOOD FEED FOR HOGS

Rape is valuable for pigs of all ages and conditions and they will make excellent gains on it, especially if it is supplemented by a light grain ration. The seed is not expensive, the crop will thrive under nearly every variety of climatical conditions, and the pigs do the harvesting.

Rape can be sown any time from early spring till the middle of July, and the plants in the course of eight or ten weeks will be some twelve inches high. The wide-awake hog-man, who has pigs to feed, will make good use of the rape plant in combination with the legumes, and a mixture of rape and alfalfa, when combined with a little grain, has been found to give quick results.

### Oats and Peas

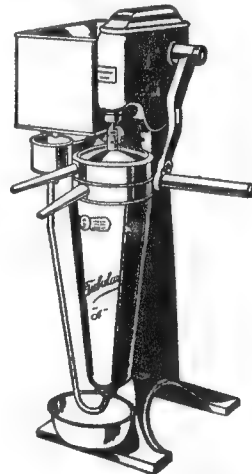
One of the very best crops to raise for hogs and one which they will harvest for themselves, is a combination of oats and peas. The ground should be plowed fairly deep early in the spring, and a bushel and a half of Canadian peas drilled in at a good depth, then, ten days after, sow oats at the rate of a bushel or thereabout per acre and give the land a stroke of the harrows. By sowing the oats a little later than the peas, the oats will be in the "milk" stage when the first pea-pods are starting to harden, and now is the time to turn in the hogs. One acre of this crop will carry twenty-five to thirty hogs for about thirty to thirty-five days, and they should make a total gain of from 500 to 700 lbs. of pork. Should it be desired to continue this field as a hog pasture, three or four pounds of rape to the acre should be sown with the oats. Then, as the oats and peas are being gradually eaten off, the rape will be coming rapidly forward, and will afford the hogs good pasturage till freeze-up.

It may be mentioned in passing that white-haired hogs running in rape, when the dew is on, sometimes suffer from a skin eruption, but this trouble can be avoided by keeping them out of the field till the dew is off the leaves.

## SHARPLES

TUBULAR  
CREAM SEPARATOR

There never has been any question about the excellence of our product, and there never will be—something worth remembering when you buy a cream separator.



The SHARPLES has been the universally recognized best since its introduction thirty-two years ago. It is made as it should be made, regardless of manufacturing cost, and is supplemented by a reputation that warrants conviction in the wisdom of your purchase.

Write for Catalog

### THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

West Chester, Pa., U.S.A.

WINNIPEG, CANADA

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Agencies Everywhere

### Ayrshires and Berkshires

For immediate sale, 2 young bulls, fit for service, sired by our stock bull "Netherhall Douglas Swell," out of prize-winning, high producing dams.

**BERKSHIRES**—Two grand 2 year old boars, also a number of young pigs, 10 to 14 weeks old, both sexes, sure breeders. Order early. Will not ship anything that won't give satisfaction.

**J. J. RICHARDS & SONS**

Woodlands Stock Farm, RED DEER, ALTA.  
Long Distance Phone.

### Glencarnock Stock Farm

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Suffolk Sheep. An extra fine lot of Bulls and Heifers for sale of the best breeding, also a number of Yorkshire Boars of breeding age. Sold out of Berkshires and Suffolk Sheep.

**JAS. D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON**

### DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Champions and Prize-winners at all the principal summer fairs in the four provinces. Eight imported mature sows. A few gilts absolutely new blood, to breed to boars of new blood. Young stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. Write us.

**O. & O. C. MILLER, No. 1 Mile W. Strathmore, Alta.**

### Hampshire Swine

THE PROFIT MAKERS

Send for Prices of the best Breed of Hogs on earth

**J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont.**



## Breeders' Notes

### JAS. BURNETT'S CLYDESDALES

James Burnett, of Napinka, Man., has for many years been well known to the Clydesdale fraternity of the West, both in and out of the show rings.

Mr. Burnett, who is both a breeder and dealer in Clydesdales, keeps a lot of good stock, male and female, always on hand, and just now he has also a few good Shire mares.

Among his stallions is the big quality horse "Baron Rozelle" (12376), by "Baron Beaulieu," out of "Lady of Rotha."

Some of the mares are the good five year old "Princess of Stairs," by "Memento;" the four year old "Ruby Barber," by "Ruby Pride;" the Canadian bred "Bessie Speers," out of a great "Mercutio" dam; "Queen of Minto," by "Banner of Gold;" another nice four year old home bred, and a few others. Specially worthy of mention among the Shire females is the three year old "Tuttlewood Belle," in foal to "Nottingham David," first at the recent Dominion Fair, while the mare herself also took first place at the same fair.

There are also a few standard breeds kept, some females and young stuff, one of the mares being sired by "Democracy," while her foal is sired by "Menzo," who traces back to the great "Baron Wilkes."

Mr. Burnett also has a select bunch of good work horses from four to eight years old.

### CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

W. H. Mackie, Coatstone, Man., says the "Scottish Farmer" of December 6, has purchased half a dozen fillies from James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. These were exceptionally well-bred youngsters, got by the unbeaten champion "Everlasting" (11331), and out of a mare by the £1000 yearling "Montrave Mac" (9958), one of the most successful sires of mares in Scotland today; also that celebrated son of "Everlasting," Mr. Kilpatrick's thick solid horse "Star o' Doon" (16103), which was first at the H. and A. S. show at Dumfries in 1910; and the Cawdor Cup champion "Oyama" (13118). The gr.-dam of this last-named filly, which is two years old, was got by the Glasgow premium horse "Royal Carrick" (10270), and her gr.-dam was by the noted £1300 premium horse "Lord Colum Edmund" (9280). The dam of one of the "Star o' Doon" foals is by the celebrated champion horse "Perfect Motion" (13123), and the dam of the other is by the useful breeding horse "Frivolity" (11040). It is to be hoped these winter voyagers may have a safe and prosperous journey.

### MILLERS' DUROC JERSEYS

O. & O. C. Miller, of Strathmore and Cheadle, Alta., in the course of a letter to The Guide state that they are well satisfied with the business done in 1913 and expect an even greater amount of business in 1914.

This firm endeavors to give full value for every dollar invested to the man who buys their hogs. They exhibit their herd at all the large fairs every year, and put them up in open competition against all other breeds, whenever they have the opportunity. Their record on the 1913 fair circuit was an enviable one, winning all the way from Winnipeg to the Coast, and they expect to show again this year.

### VANSTONE & ROGERS' STALLIONS

Messrs. Vanstone & Rogers, of 320 Sterling Bank Building, Winnipeg, whose importing stables are situated at North Battleford, Sask., under the management of Jas. Brooks, have during the last few years placed a large number of good horses of the Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian breeds throughout Western Canada. This firm has always been large importers of a good class of both stallions and mares, preferring size and substance, combined with good useful quality, and sacrificing advanced showyard merit, in favor of sound general usefulness. This does not by any means infer that Vanstone & Rogers' horses cannot take their place in the best of company in our Western show-rings, their record of winnings in the past few years amply prove their ability to do so, but the aim of the firm is more for a general all-round improvement of the various breeds than for show-yard honors alone; at the same time if a

customer wishes a show horse they can always fill his order. A cut of a team of prize-winning Clydesdale stallions in our last issue of The Guide confirming this statement.

They have just sold a fine team of imported Percheron mares, "Jubile," 2217, and "Eugenia," 2154, weighing 2,000 lbs. each, to J. A. H. Bonnett, Emmaville, Sask., for \$1,540 cash.

### KILALLAN CLYDESDALES

N. A. Weir, of Kilallan Stock Farm, Ohaton, Alta., is offering for sale just now some good colts by his stock horse "Baron Henchman," a fine upstanding, draughty, clean boned son of "Baron's Pride," and this horse himself is also for sale. Mr. Weir is a young Scotchman who started the Kilallan stud a few years ago and raising good Clydesdales is second nature to him. His horses, while they have the choicest ancestry, have also size and substance and are equally as good on the farm as they are in the show ring, as their prize-winning records at the Alberta big fairs go to prove. Mr. Weir has also a couple of two year old stallions by "Dunure Pebble" for sale, as well as a few choice mares and fillies.

### CATTLE BRING GOOD PRICES AT CHICAGO

At the various auction sales of the different breeds held during International week some high prices were realized. In Shorthorns, three cows and heifers sold for \$1,000, \$1,000 and \$1,275, and the average for the forty-two head sold was \$426.80. Of Herefords, forty-six head made an average of \$501.50, the highest price for a female being \$2,050, for a yearling heifer, and the highest for a bull was \$2,200, for a senior calf. A two-year-old bull sold for \$2,100. Of the Aberdeen-Angus breed offered, the highest price reached was \$2,005, for the yearling bull, Kemp, consigned by A. C. Binnie, and purchased for C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, of Missouri. The highest price for a Galloway was \$525, for Optimist, the champion bull, and the average for twenty-four head was \$162.

### BIG PRICES FOR HOLSTEINS

At the big Holstein sale held at Woodstock, Ont., on December 17, prices ruled high and were possibly the highest ever realized at a Holstein sale in Eastern Canada. There was a spirited demand for the get of that well known stock bull "King Lyons Hengerveld," heifer calves sired by him, a few weeks old, selling up to \$280. Two others (twins), dropped September 15, sold for \$240 each, and bull calves up to \$120 each. The highest-priced cow at the sale (\$435) was the four-year-old "Gretqui Hengerveld Keyes," a grand-daughter of "Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol," with 98 A.R.O. daughters. Several others sold for prices only a margin under the \$400 mark and very many of them between the two and three-hundred mark. The highest price for two-year-old heifers was \$455 for "Colantha Hengerveld Keyes," a grand-daughter of "Colantha Johanna Lad," other two-year-olds ranging along from \$150 to \$320. Yearling heifers reached the \$280 mark, with several over \$200. It was a most satisfactory sale and demonstrated the increasing firmness of the dairy industry.

### ALBERTA GOVERNMENT PURCHASES DAIRY SHORTHORNS

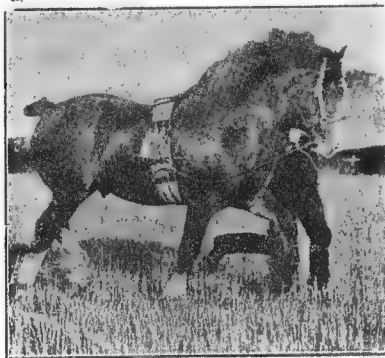
Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province of Alberta, has recently purchased nineteen head of dairy shorthorns, made up of twelve females and seven males, for use on the demonstration farms in the province.

These animals were purchased in Eastern Canada and are a very choice lot both as to breeding and records.

### J. H. GRAHAM'S PERCHERONS

John H. Graham, 313 20th St. W., Saskatoon, has in his stables at present a few good Percherons and a Belgian or two, a part of his importation of last November. He has just sold a couple of good stallions, one of them going to Peter Penner, Langham, Sask., and the other into the Borden district. He expects a fresh shipment some time in January.

## Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires

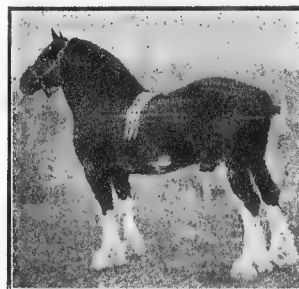


JOHN GRAHAM - CARBERRY, MAN.  
HORSE STABLES IN TOWN. FARM TWO MILES SOUTH

Forty-four Head of Clydesdales, thirty-four of which are Stallions, ages from yearlings to six-year-olds; all descended from the leading sires of the day.

Forty Head of Shorthorns—And have bulls as well as females of all ages for sale. The bulls include FIVE newly imported, all from the choicest Scotch ancestry, a couple of these being special Prize Winners.

In Yorkshires we will have an imported Yearling Show Boar and two Sows of Saunders Spencer's Breeding, early in December. Speak early if you want them.



## Craigie Mains Clydesdales

THE BEST COLLECTION OF IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED CLYDESDALES IN THE WEST

Eighty head of Stallions and Mares, young, acclimatized, with size and quality and show ring records to suit the most critical buyers. All Stallions over three years guaranteed to pass Provincial Government's Stallion Licensing Board. No young stuff sold that will not pass. WRITE FOR CATALOG.

A. and G. MUTCH :: Lumsden, Sask.



BARON'S HENCHMAN  
Imp. (10015) 15062  
Age 5 years

## Kilallan Stock Farm

I have a good selection of CLYDESDALES, imported and home bred, to offer at reasonable prices. My young stock are from mares by such leading sires as "Everlasting," "Pride of Blacon," "Baron Winsome," and other well known stock-getters. Prize Winners at Edmonton and other fairs.

N. A. Weir, Ohaton, Alta.

## Bonnie Brae Stock Farm

Some fine young bulls for immediate sale, among them the second prize calf at Calgary this summer. Also "Rideau Calamity's Son," 3 years old in March, out of a cow which made 19½ lbs. of butter in 7 days, as a two-year-old. Am booking orders for Bull Calves and some choice Breeding Cows. Sixty head to choose from.

WINNERS OF 37 PRIZES AT CALGARY AND EDMONTON THIS YEAR

Our Specialty—to supply the best Holsteins in the West to buyers who appreciate such animals.

Joseph H. Laycock - Okotoks, Alta.



## Marathon Importing Stables

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**LEICESTER RAMS—LAMBS, YEARLINGS,** and twos. Priced cheap to clear. Choice bred ewes and ewe lambs. Summer farrowed Berkshires of both sexes. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 50tf

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**NOTE.—SEED GRAIN.**—From information received, The Guide learns that there is no immediate prospect of the Railway Companies giving half rates on Seed Grain in the New Year. If, however, they should decide to give special rates, the announcement of same will at once appear in The Guide. It would be, however, of special advantage to those who have Seed Grain or Grasses to sell, to get their advertisements in the paper without delay.

Get busy and see what you have to sell, write out your ad., enclose money order covering cost of same, and mail it to—

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**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK POULTRY** from imported "Imperial Ringlets." Cockerels, \$2, \$3; Pullets, \$1.50. Pure-bred Berkshire boars. Elmer Hall, Wintonington, Alta. 48-4

#### FARM AD.

**CLEAR TITLE LOTS IN EXCHANGE** for farms, improved or otherwise. Give full particulars in first letter to Room 15, Cadogan Block, Calgary. 44-18

## HORSES

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED CLYDE STAL-** lion, rising three. Sire Remus, grandsire Sir Everest. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask. 1-4

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**TO STALLION OWNERS—IF YOUR HORSE** did not prove satisfactory during past season, now is the time to treat him in order to ensure good results next year. I have treated horses for sixteen years on generation. My treatment, if followed as per instructions, has always met with unqualified success. Terms on application. J. Wilhelm, V.S., 205 9th Street, Saskatoon, Sask.

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**BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000** dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in 1b. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

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**FISH—LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN FISH.** No middleman. We catch and ship any quantity to any part of Western Canada. Ask for price list. Dow Bros., Delta, Man. 1-2

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2,482 acre seed farm, from our own selected stock seed. Put through our specially constructed seed cleaning machinery. Get the genuine seed. Sold subject Money-Back Guarantee. The Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., under the new management of Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1tf

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Seed—Garton's Catalogue contains some surprising information about these seeds. Write today. The Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Ltd., under the new management of Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 1tf

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**CLARESHOLM MARQUIS WHEAT WON**  
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behind first prize wheat. Clean, \$1.00. f.o.b., sacks extra. A. I. Morrison, Grenfell, Sask. 53-2

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**MARQUIS WHEAT—\$1.00 PER BUSHEL,**  
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Wheat and Banner Oats. Apply Geo. T. Ogston, R.R. No. 1, Miniota, Man. 1-2

**GARTON'S NO. 22 FOR SALE—HAVING**  
harvested another remarkable crop of these famous Oats, I am again prepared to cater to your seed requirements at prices in accord with the times. Chas. Partridge, Saltcoats. 1-7

**LIMITED QUANTITY OF SIX-ROWED**  
Mensury Barley at 50c per bushel. Also Abundance oats at 35c per bushel. January sale. Good, cleaned seed. Sacked, 5c per bushel extra. Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City. 1-3

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the best lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylor, Sask. 541f

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in each district to sell guaranteed pedigree seeds. Apply P.O. Box 621, Winnipeg, Man. 52-4

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canvassing or soliciting required. Good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Co., V-1604 Marden Building, Washington, D.C. 1-4

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price f.o.b. Seven Persons. Chris Johnson, Sec., Valley View Local 860, Seven Persons, Alta. 1-2

**LADIES: SEND 50 CENTS FOR A PAIR OF**  
Self-Sharpening Scissors, length 8 inches. Great improvement on the old style. Postage paid. Money returned if not satisfied. Write today, Capital Trading Co., Box 542, Edmonton, Alta. 1-2

### TANNERY

**CALGARY TANNERY CO., LTD., EAST CAL-**  
gary.—Specialties "Sarcee" Brand Cowhide Coats, Robes and Mitts. Sent free on approval; returnable. No charge if found unsatisfactory. Fur and Hide Dressers. Taxidermy work in all its branches. Prices reasonable, work guaranteed.

## ALBERTA SECTION

The fourth annual meeting was held by the Queenstown Union, No. 160, on Friday, December 5, 1913, at the Pioneer school. Like all previous gatherings of this kind it was well attended, and the school crowded to suffocation. The meeting was called to order at three o'clock in the afternoon by President McComber. The president read his annual report and stated that the union had chiefly devoted its efforts to co-operative buying, such as several carloads of cedar posts, barb and hog wire, flour, apples, twine and formaldehyde, and thus saved the members considerable money. The secretary-treasurer stated that it had been a good year so far as dues go. The union had about 140 members on the books, of whom more than 100 were in good standing. The secretary stated that there was no trouble in getting the members to stick after they began to see that it was to their financial advantage to belong to the association. The circulars lately received from the provincial secretary were read and discussed and the members were considerably interested in seeing the government pork packing plant established. Orders were taken for two carloads of cedar posts and the secretary instructed to purchase same before spring. The election of officers resulted as follows: Geo. McComber and John Glambeck were re-elected for the fourth term as president and secretary-treasurer respectively. W. J. Hall was elected as vice-president. H. J. Hall, P. Kingsmith, A. Beggs, Wallace Hall and R. Shore were elected directors; J. Glambeck was elected as delegate to the Lethbridge convention with expenses paid by the union, while four others, viz., Geo. McComber, P. Kingsmith, P. Mills and W. J. Hall volunteered to go as delegates and pay their own expenses. After the business meeting was over a bountiful supper was eaten in two cook cars, furnished by two of our members, threshermen, A. Beggs and P. Mills. After supper speeches were made by the secretary-treasurer and visiting members from the Berrywater Union. Next a play entitled "The Family Trouble" was given by the Amateur Queenstown Players, which furnished great amusement to the crowd. This was followed by a dance which lasted away into Saturday morning.

J. GLAMBECK, Secretary.

Prairie Dell Local Union, No. 112, had a lively annual meeting, the first business taken up being the report of the delegate to the district convention at Macleod, November 22, followed by the annual report of the secretary-treasurer, which showed total assets for the year to be \$1,420.86 and a cash balance on hand of \$122.71. The election of officers came next and the following were elected: August Lindsteadt, president; A. J. Nordland, vice-president; O. E. Jones, secretary-treasurer; Hugo Winge and John Olson, auditors. It was decided to send two delegates to the annual convention at Lethbridge and John Olson and Aug. Lindsteadt were elected. An amendment to the constitution was then introduced by O. E. Jones, and a resolution was passed to amend clause 16 of the constitution to be "three-fourths" instead of "one-half" the membership fees collected to be forwarded to the Central office, with the object in view to furnish our Central office with more funds with which to dispose of the large and continually increasing volume of business that comes to that office. It was then decided to build a large barn on the school grounds for the accommodation of the teams of members attending our meetings. A committee was appointed of John Olson, Aug. Lindsteadt, Wm. Muckenhem, F. Heidmiller and O. E. Jones to have an entertainment to raise funds for same.

O. E. JONES, Secretary.

The Lost Lake Union, No. 399, recently held a dance in the union's new hall: date December 5. The dance was a great success. Mr. Quinsey, vice-president of the U.F.A. and the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Company, was present and gave a fine speech during the supper interval. A committee was appointed to canvass for shareholders for a new elevator, to be built at the new town, one mile from here, called Enchant. The steel is laid within five miles of the town.

A. D. JAYCOCK, Sec.-Treas.

There's no good reason why you should wait till spring before getting a

# DE LAVAL

ON the contrary you may buy a De Laval Cream Separator NOW and save half its cost by spring. If, for any reason, you can't conveniently pay cash, you can buy a De Laval on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

AS to your NEED of a separator, if you have the milk of even a single cow to cream, you are wasting quantity and quality of product every day you go without one. This waste is usually greatest in cold weather and with cows old in lactation, and it counts most, of course, when butter prices are high. Then with a separator, there is always the sweet, warm skim-milk and saving of time and labor, in addition.

WHEN it comes to a choice of separators, De Laval superiority is now universally recognized. Those who "know" buy the De Laval to begin with. Those who don't "know" replace their other separator with a De Laval later—thousands of users do that every year. If you already have some other machine the sooner you exchange it for a De Laval the better.

WHY not start 1914 right in dairying? SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL NOW when you have plenty of time to investigate thoroughly. The nearest DE LAVAL agent will be glad to set up a machine for you and give you a free trial.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

**130 EGG**

Natural Finish  
California Redwood

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR**

**AND BROODER**

**\$13.90**

**BOTH FOR**

**\$13.90**

Freight and Duty Paid

**INCUBATOR \$13.90**

**If Ordered Together** We send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man., and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water heat, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them.

**TEN YEAR GUARANTEE—30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL**  
Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges.

Write Today Don't Delay **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 356, RACINE, WIS.**

## Cabinet Incubators

**ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR 90 DAYS**

Order today the size you wish, try it thoroughly for 30, 60 or 90 days, and then pay us from \$10 up, depending on capacity; or better still drop a postal for our big catalog and full particulars

The Cabinet is the only successful incubator actually designed and built in Western Canada for Canadian conditions, not shipped in knocked down. Will positively not freeze, warp or crack. Simplest and best heating system, requiring least attention. Will hatch the early, strong, healthy chicks you want. **SEND FOR A CATALOGUE TODAY**  
**Brett Manufacturing Company Limited**  
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**WANTED**

OLD HENS (No. 1) ..... Per lb. 15¢  
OLD HENS (No. 2) ..... " 13¢  
DUCKS ..... " 16¢  
TURKEYS ..... " 15-17¢

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID**

If crates are wanted, we send them. Money Order sent back same day on receipt of goods. You pay express.

**Bere Levitsky & Co., 39 Schultz St. WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## FISH

Buy your winter supply by mail order. We pack and ship any quantity to all parts of Western Canada.

**ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST**

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Put "SALADA" TEA in a warm teapot—pour on freshly boiled water—let stand for five minutes—and you will have the most delicious cup of tea you ever tasted.

# "SALADA"

HAS THE FLAVOR! THE FRAGRANCE! THE DELICIOUSNESS  
that makes Ceylon Tea the beverage of delight.  
In sealed lead packages ONLY.

BLACK, GREEN or MIXED



## Lighten Your Wife's Labors!

WITH A

### Hand, Power or Electric Washing Machine

PRICES (Cash with Order)

Hand Machine with Pulley \$12.40

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No Wringer furnished to the Hand Machine

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SHIP YOUR  
**FURS AND HIDES**  
TO **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA  
Write for Circular

## Convincing to Ladies— This Oven Test!

So that you may use less flour, we do what a home cook would do if she were in our place.

From every shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. We grind this into flour. Bread is baked from the flour.

# PURITY

We find that some samples make more bread and better bread than others. So we keep the shipment from which the more and better bread comes. The others we sell.

You save money by using flour that bears this name. And you get Better bread.

"More Bread and Better Bread" and  
"Better Pastry Too"

521

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Evidently some of our readers failed to see the note I put in the paper some time ago, asking them not to ship parcels of clothing to The Guide office. At any rate four parcels did arrive, which I sent at once to the Associated Charities to help them in their work of relieving poverty in the city. It does not pay to ship these parcels back to the country. Mr. Falk, the gentleman in charge of the organization, was deeply grateful for the things, which he said were exceptionally good, but I believe he is writing a little later himself to express his appreciation.

The two dollars sent in by Mrs. Tatham, Curtis Williams, Roscoe Williams and Chris. Christensen was spent on things for the little lame and sick folk in the Children's Hospital. To the Children's Hospital also we sent the box of toys from the children of the Shoal Lake Sunday school. They were used on the Christmas tree that was given to these unfortunate little ones.

The Christmas offering sent in by Mrs. Glass and children, of Belmont, I am sorry to say, did not reach my office until the morning after Christmas, so I had it entered up in the Sunshine fund to be used to help someone over the hard winter. I hope the donors will approve of that disposition of their gift.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## ABOUT NURSING A TINY BABY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Some time ago I wrote you on the suffrage question, but this letter is on a very different topic. Before taking up this other subject, I must mention the success we had with our petitions. On one we had over thirty names and no refusals, the other, twenty names and three women refused to sign. If that is at all indicative of the feeling throughout the country, it shows clearly what a great majority are in favor of having the vote. A third petition was started following ours in the district north of us, but I do not know the figures for it.

The topic that I wish to write upon is one that might well have been taken up in the Mothers' number. It is the treatment of babies immediately after birth. Have you ever heard of the plan of not feeding the poor little creatures for three days? The doctor in this district

advised this in a case that came under my notice and it nearly cost the poor bairn its life.

Surely common sense would prevent the doing of such a thing. How many weakling foals or lambs, think you, would the farmer save if he deprived them of their mother's milk for the first three days of their existence? What insane folly will pass for wisdom if only it is spoken with authority. God makes no mistakes. He has provided for the tiny one to be fed. How? With a spoon or castor oil? No, by the proper natural means, the mother's breast, which holds just the best possible food and medicine for the new-born infant. What does instinct say? Is it not a mother's chief desire when the little one is laid in her arms to hold it to her breast? Three days—it fairly makes me snort with rage every time I think of it.

While I'm talking of babies I'll mention the hot water bag for them. I find it splendid to lay it in the crib when I lift baby out to see to him, then the clothes are still warm and comfy when I return him to sleep among them.

I was sorry to see that Direct Legislation had not had the requisite percentage of votes. But were you not struck with the showing the country folk made? I guess the Hayseeds are the best read men after all on what concerns the laws of the land, even if they haven't all the latest novels on their shelves.

This letter is running on longer than I intended, but I hope you will publish it and that it may prevent some young mother following a foolish doctor's orders to wait three days before nursing her babe. Perhaps she would learn the utter folly of it when her arms were empty. Yours sincerely,

M. M. DICKSON.

A friend is a person with whom I may be sincere; before him I may think aloud.—Emerson.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



8026—Girl's Coat in Balkan Style, 8 to 14 years. With or without Belt and Cuffs.  
8003—Girl's Yoke Dress, 6 to 12 years. With Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves, with or without Lining.  
8011—Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years. With or without Lining, with Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves, with or without Shield, that can be made Low or High.  
8027—Child's One-Piece Dress, 2 to 6 years. With Box Plait at Front and at Back, Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves, High or Low Shield.  
8012—Boy's Box Plaited Dress, 2 to 6 years. With Knickerbockers.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## A QUEER CHRISTMAS PARTY

You couldn't guess where I was Saturday—at the Children's Hospital to see the little ones get their presents from the Christmas tree. For the life of me I cannot remember at all accurately how many little ones there were. Like well children at such a time they seemed to be everywhere, the weller ones underfoot and the sicker ones in their cribs and chairs all about.

There was Peter, of about one and a half years, I should think, who had been brought in for some skin disease and had practically recovered. Peter stood bravely up in his crib and surveyed the world with complete satisfaction. He was too small a man to do more than observe with pleasure the bright colors of his toys and to reach out eager hands to grasp the forbidden fruit of other toys not for him.

Close to Peter there was a still, white-faced child who looked terribly ill, although she was able to sit up in her cot and play rather wearily with her gifts.

In a crib, at the end of the sunroom, flat on her back, lay a brave laughing little girl who had been very, very ill, I believe, but who was a good little soldier and laughed through it all.

She was evidently beloved by the nurses and by the lame little boy who wheeled himself in his chair to the side of her cot and compared gifts with her. This lame little boy was fairly beside himself with excitement and buzzed around the room like a bee in a clover bed, manipulating his awkward chair as cleverly as if it were a bicycle.

They were not quite as noisy and riotous a crowd of kiddies as one generally finds about a Christmas tree, but they were supremely happy and the little eyes fairly bulged out of the pale little faces in their excitement.

DIXIE PATTON.

## GLADE'S UNLUCKY SLEEP

Once upon a time, far across the sea, there lived a little boy whose name was Glade. Glade's father and mother were awfully strict with him. So when he was twelve years old he ran away from school and went to sea.

He got a job on a merchant ship. Everything went well for two weeks. One day they saw land and Glade was the first one on land. They all went and picked a lot of fruit. But Glade went to sleep and when he awoke he found he was all alone, no ship in sight. He yelled and screamed, but no answer. At last he got tired of screaming so he wandered along the sea-edge. I forgot to mention that Glade had a dog and a gun and plenty of ammunition.

That night Glade slept in the trees. When he awoke he thought he saw a ship at a distance. Glade looked again and sure enough it was a ship coming. Glade built a fire so the people on the ship could see him. When the ship came Glade got on and sailed to the West Indies. There he stayed the rest of his life.

VAN HENDERSON.

Zenith P.O., Alta., age 11.

## A WISH AND A NEW HOME

Many years ago a man and his wife lived in a little cottage on the outskirts of a small town. They were never discontented or lonely in their cottage, they were always happy and light-hearted. But they had one desire of their hearts, to have a baby girl. Now these people were very poor and they did not have the money to adopt a baby.

So they prayed earnestly to the great Goddess to bring them what they most desired in the whole world. Many years wore away and still they had not their desire. At last they had given up and they thought no more of it.

One day, as they sat alone earnestly conversing together, a stork walked in through the half-open door and came up to the old people and said, "I have heard your earnest prayers and have brought you a baby girl; be good to her, raise her and teach her to be a noble woman and you shall be rewarded."

Years elapsed and the child was nearing her seventeenth birthday. She had grown into a beautiful, noble woman. Every one who knew her loved her because of her kind heart.

Strolling by herself one sunny afternoon,

she came across a very old woman, bent low with the cares and trials of life. She carried on her arm a very heavy basket. She was very tired and the basket was more than she could carry. When Alice (for that was our little heroine's name) saw the poor old woman, her heart was touched to see her trudging wearily along with her burden. She ran forward to meet her and with loving hands took the basket and carried it for the old woman to her home.

With gratitude to the kind girl, she invited her to sup with her. Alice stayed till it was growing late, then arising, she left the old woman alone. Hurrying home Alice told her parents the story of her adventure with the old

woman. Not thinking anything more about it, the matter passed and was not again referred to.

One day Alice chanced again to meet the kind-faced old woman. Stopping to speak with her a few moments, Alice, little thinking what would come of it, slowly drifted into a conversation. After talking some time, the old lady suddenly spoke up and asked the queer question, which very much puzzled Alice, "If you were asked to wish, what would you wish?" "I," said the girl, "would wish that you were a young girl again." Immediately there appeared before her a beautiful girl about her own age and size. Alice was so startled that she could not speak until the girl said, "I was once a beautiful girl like yourself, and because I would not do as my parents told me, a wicked fairy changed me into an old woman and I have been old ever since, till now, when you broke the enchantment by your wish. Go home now

and may you live happy many years."

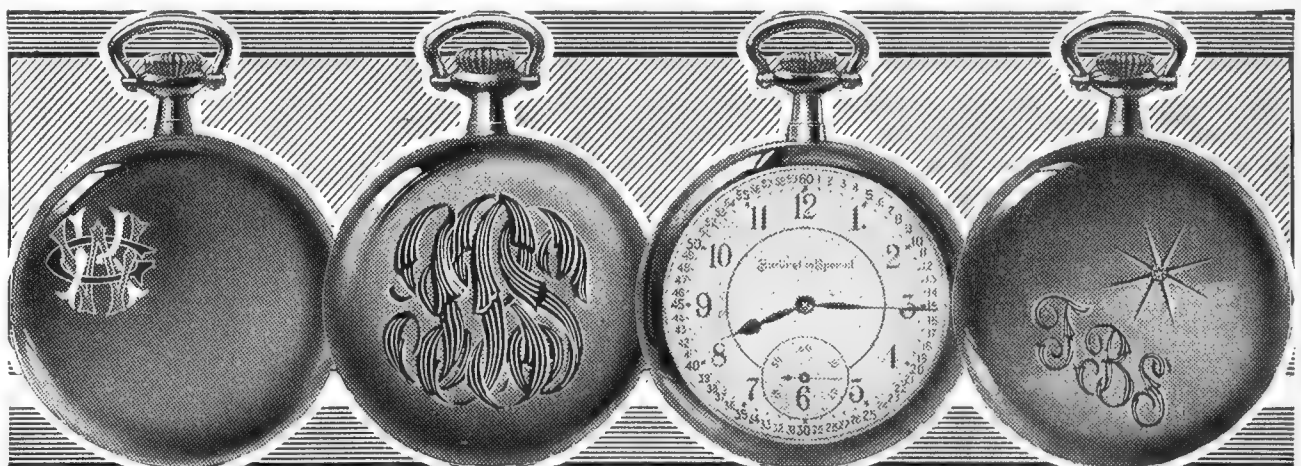
Running home Alice stood before the little cottage that was once her home, but in its place was a beautiful brick structure. Rushing in she fell in the outstretched arms of her parents. Speechless with astonishment, they stood and looked with wondering eyes at the beautiful building that was now their home.

Many, many years they lived in their new home and they never forgot the kindness of the beautiful girl, and though Alice never met the beautiful girl again, she still remembered her as the old woman whom she had kindly helped to her home with her heavy burden.

"What are those fellows doing?" asked the boy as he approached the schoolhouse.

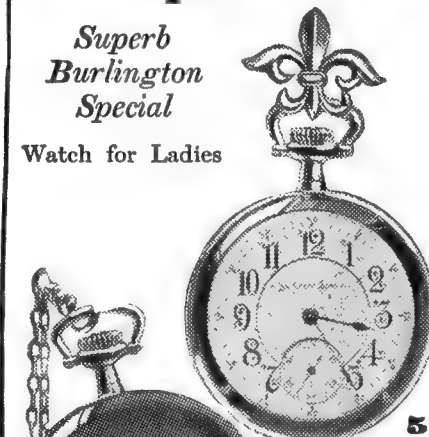
"Putting in an electric switch," was the answer.

"Well, I quit right here," said the boy. "I won't stand for any school where they do the licking by electricity."



**Superb  
Burlington  
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The latest products of the craft. Exquisitely beautiful. Your own initials handsomely engraved on the superb gold strata case. Your choice of **Inlay Enamel Monograms, Block and Ribbon Monograms, Diamond Set, Lodge, French Art, Dragon Designs.** Open face or hunting cases, ladies' or gentlemen's 12 and 16 sizes. A watch to suit every taste. And—DIRECT—at the rock-bottom price.

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## These Exquisite New Designs

in watch cases are winning favor everywhere. And wherever the great Burlington Special has been introduced it is noted for its wonderful time keeping qualities. Ask any railroad man what he thinks of the Burlington Special. Ranchmen, engineers and men in all walks of life whose duties require them to put a watch to the hardest tests prefer the Burlington because they know they can depend upon it.

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Every fighting vessel has the Burlington Watch aboard. The S. S. Connecticut alone has over 200 Burlingtons aboard; the Battleship Georgia has 159 Burlingtons; the new dreadnought Wyoming already over one hundred watches. Many other battleships, such as the New Hampshire, North Carolina, Minnesota, have over 100 Burlingtons aboard.

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Learn the inside facts about watch prices, and the many superior points of the Burlington over double-priced products. Also illustrations of all the newest up-to-date ideas in exquisite watches, and our letter to you sending the rock-bottom price—direct. Just send the coupon, or a letter or a postal.

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For reasons explained in our letter to you (special trade reasons) you can now get direct the Superb Burlington Watch at the rock-bottom price—the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay—and in order to encourage everybody to secure this watch at once, purchasers may pay this rock-bottom price direct from us either for cash or \$2.50 a month on this great special offer! We send the watch on approval, prepaid.

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Please send me (without obligations, prepaid), your free book on watches showing all the latest designs, with full explanation of your cash, or \$2.50 a month offer on the Burlington Watch.

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Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

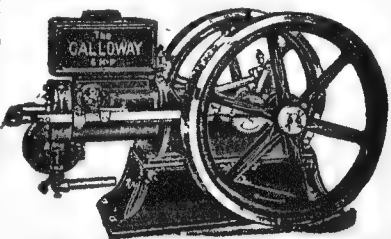
The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly, I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.  
Dept. GG WINNIPEG, MAN.

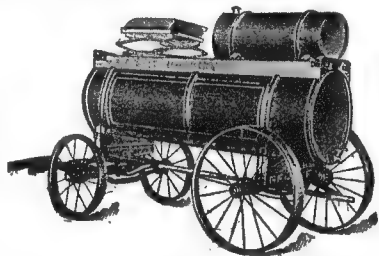


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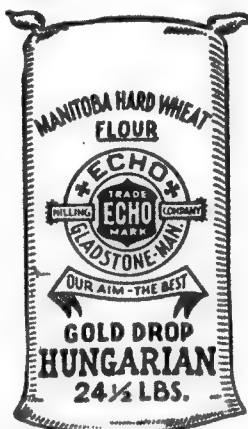
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THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily  
Capacity  
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY  
GLADSTONE, MAN.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

## Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 7

gin of profit on buttermaking disappeared, and Irish butter, instead of being at the top of the market, began successfully to compete for the very lowest place.

### Co-operative Creameries

The introduction of the co-operative creamery system and the centralizing of the buttermaking of a parish in one building equipped with the latest scientific appliances enabled Ireland to offer butter of improved quality, and in a short time the business was brought to a point which led to a revival of the industry. The change was an inspiring one. From the same land and the same class of cattle we are now producing a butter held in high esteem, competing at the top of the market, selling freely at remunerative prices. It made all the difference between a bare existence and a fair profit for his work to the Irish dairy farmer. The reform was a great one, but it is not enough. We have still to get the Irish farmer to improve the milking capacity of his herds without impairing their beef value. Cow testing associations will enable the farmer to weed out the worst cattle which pay him least from his stock, and with the example of what other countries have done we can reasonably hope to increase the average yield from Irish dairy cows from 450 gallons to 600 gallons annually. We can still further improve our butter and increase its value, and by acquainting the farmers in co-operative societies more thoroughly with the demands of the market, we hope to prove to him the necessity for winter dairying, if he wishes to stand ahead of his competitors in the English market or even to hold his place in the world competition with which he is now confronted. At present, owing to having little butter to market in winter, it becomes necessary each spring for the Irish creameries to buy their way back to the position they had won during the preceding year by offering their produce at a lower price than the foreign stuff which had replaced it. There is an adverse criticism often brought against co-operative creameries by unthinking people. The statement is that since creameries were introduced the farmers' children get no milk to drink, and they suffer in health from the withholding of this nourishing food. Now, what are the facts? Before the creamery movement came to stay the farmers' milk was worth threepence per gallon. Now it is worth fourpence and more, and we are asked to believe that a man who was a good father when milk was threepence per gallon became a heartless father who starved his children when he became more prosperous by the rise in value of his milk by one penny per gallon. These same critics do not tell us of the sufferings of the little ones in localities where milk is worth eightpence a gallon for supplying urban populations. The argument is really one which, if carried to its logical conclusion would indicate that it is dangerous to do anything to improve the quality of Irish farm produce because the price might be enhanced as a result, and one by one Irish farmers would withdraw eggs, milk, butter, poultry, potatoes, etc., from their children's dietary until the wealth of the farmers increased so much that they would refuse to feed their children at all.

### Agricultural Societies

The dairy societies are productive societies. The agricultural societies, which are growing very numerous, are distributive societies and procure agricultural requirements for the farmers. They enable the farmer to reap the advantages in price gained by purchasing in large quantities for prompt cash payments, and this alone considerably improves his chances of meeting the worldwide competition in the market in which he sells. The individual farmer has very rarely used, and is never very likely to use, the safeguards offered by analyses of manures and feeding stuffs and the testing of seeds. These safeguards are brought into play for him by his society without any trouble or expense to him, and while it is true they were more necessary in the past than they are at present, yet, judging by reports from county agricultural experts, there is still ample need for the societies using every



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## Potash for Prairie Soils

Canadian farmers during the past year used almost 100% more Potash than during the preceding twelve months. The total value of Potash used in agriculture in 1906 was \$87,848.00; for the year ending March 31, 1913, the value was \$330,399.00.

Potash is an Indispensable Plant Food. No ingredient can replace it. Every crop, to be a good crop, should have a sufficient and readily available supply for its needs.

The Present System of Cropping is Fast Depleting the Soil of its Plant Food Constituents. Artificial Fertilizers are One of the Principal Mediums by which the Soil can again be Built up.

Potash increases quantity, improves quality and promotes maturity. This latter fact should appeal strongly to the Western farmer, as he, more than any other, realizes the untold value of having his crop ripen a few days earlier than it otherwise would.

The interest in the subject of Fertilizers is increasing in the West, and to meet this interest, the following bulletins have been compiled:

"Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use"

"Potash in the Prairie Provinces"

"The Potato Crop in Canada"

"Farmer's Companion," etc.

These publications can be obtained FREE by applying to

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Waterbury All-Metal Chemical Closets for Rural and Village Homes

## Why Not Supply Your Home with a Modern Indoor Closet?

If your home is not piped with running water—if it is not drained by sewer—if the rooms are few or small and there is no toilet room—know this:

## Waterbury Chemical Closets

are made to meet the requirements of such homes as yours.

They require no plumbing — no sewer. They may be installed in a special room, in the basement, or in a screened space in a bedroom.

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safeguard to protect their members.

Through the medium of the agricultural societies the smallest farmer is enabled to purchase his agricultural requirements at wholesale prices. This reduction in the retail price of fertilizers and feeding stuffs has enormously enhanced the output of manufacturers, because with reduction in retail price consumption increased, and so farmers and manufacturers both benefit by the creation of these societies. There is an increasing tendency on the part of the dairy societies to enlarge the scope of their business and to take up the work of agricultural supply associations in addition to buttermaking. Another service which these societies perform for their members is the purchase of expensive machinery like steam threshers, which are lent to them at low rates. Some societies own thousands of pounds worth of agricultural machinery.

### Agricultural Banks

Profitable farming, like any other business, necessitates the use of credit at certain times and seasons. The Agricultural Bank is the form of combination which has proved to be the most helpful way of dealing with farmers' credit. Previous to the introduction of these banks the farmer used to run a

credit with his local trader, a system which was bad for the farmer, because he lost his independence and sometimes his farm. The I.A.O.S. has organized about three hundred agricultural banks. These are associations of farmers who pledge their joint credit for the safekeeping of any money lent to them or deposited. On this joint guarantee they borrow a large sum of money sufficient for the needs of their members, at a low rate of interest, and lend it out again to these members at a slightly increased rate. Hitherto it has been found possible to borrow money at from three to four per cent. and to lend it out at the popular rate of one penny per pound per month. From his agricultural bank the farmer can borrow in accordance with his needs. Money is only lent for reproductive purposes sanctioned by the committee of the society. Interest is not deducted beforehand from the loan, and the length of time for which the money is advanced is determined by the purpose of the loan. So is the method of repayment. A man borrowing money to buy a milch cow will be getting his check every month from the creamery, and so he can repay by instalments. Another farmer buying young pigs or fertilizers will have to wait six months, maybe, before his beasts are ready or

his crops are sold, and he will repay in one sum when he has made his profit out of his loan. The peculiar needs of farmers are met in every way. The societies serve a very useful purpose in country districts, taking from the wealthy their superfluous capital for which they pay a fair interest, and lending it out again to those who require it for reproductive purposes. The money of the district is in this way kept in the district, where it is always producing more money and doing good. The farmers also are instructed in the true use of credit, which is to borrow money to make more money and not merely to fill up some gap by throwing good money after money that is gone. This system, introduced into Ireland by the I.A.O.S., is the system of credit for farmers which is most widely used over Europe.

### Poultry Societies

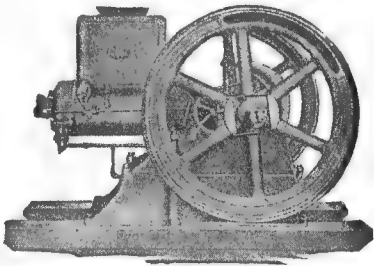
The poultry industry is becoming of more and more importance to Ireland every year, and poultry and eggs lend themselves most admirably to co-operative methods. There are about twenty-four societies buying and marketing their members' poultry and eggs without taking into account the dairy societies which take up this work as an annexe to butter making. There is al-

most as large a business to be done in this branch of the farmer's business as in dairying, and the value of Irish poultry exports is very little less than the value of the Irish butter exports. The annual turnover of the poultry societies is at present over £70,000, and it is increasing yearly. But these figures do not tell the whole story, for the influence of the societies has extended beyond their sphere of operation and has led to the adoption of their methods of packing, grading, and buying by weight. Buying eggs by weight leads to stocking only good laying breeds of hens. The improvements in packing, cleanliness, and quality have placed the eggs from Irish poultry societies in the front of the market, and removed them from competition with eggs laid thousands of miles away. It is only the Irish, who, by reason of this proximity to the British market, can really supply fresh eggs, and the organization of this trade will secure the highest prices to Irish producers. The societies, through this organization and direct contact with the markets, obviate many of the delays which occurred when the trade was conducted by serried phalanxes of middlemen, the local higgler buying from the farmer's wife, selling to another middleman who sold to somebody else in Eng-

## Mr. Farmer!

You want the Engine that satisfies on a 30 days Absolutely Free Trial Test

Donalds, Alta., Nov. 17, '13.  
C. S. JUDSON CO.,  
Gentlemen.—The 7 H.P. Engine I bought from you some time ago gives perfect satisfaction. I ran a 28-in. thresher with it this fall and it handled this machine nicely and for gasoline saving, it is hard to beat. Yours truly,  
W. S. STEINHOFF.



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Is the size you want to run the grain grinder, saw the wood and do the odd jobs around the place. The only Engine without any tin tanks sold direct to the farmer. Saves you time, worry and money. Sold you on just one condition: That of absolute satisfaction on a 30 days' free trial test; and we let you be the judge as to whether you should or should not keep it. If you haven't a copy of our big three-color catalog, send for it today. It is a necessity to every farmer, as it illustrates only the "right goods at the right price," and we will guarantee to save you money. Before you place your order for Wire Fencing, get our 1914 low prices. We can save you money.

"FROM FACTORY TO FARMER"

C. S. Judson Co., Ltd., 181 Market Street, Winnipeg



### Don't Be Pickled with Buying Inferior Picklers

There is only one Best Pickler, and that is the Grain Growers' Automatic. It is the most thorough mixer of any automatic Pickler on the market. You can treat more bushels with a given amount of liquid than any other machine made, on account of the thorough mixing that it gets. It can be operated so that a child can keep it going, or that it will take two men to keep it going and do the work equally as well in either case. Everything being stationary, there is nothing to wear out. All parts coming in contact with liquids are PURE COPPER (not coppered, as some machines sold). Write for copy of references and full particulars. Live agents wanted in every town, good commission offered. Price, delivered at your station \$15

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## The Only Fanning Mill

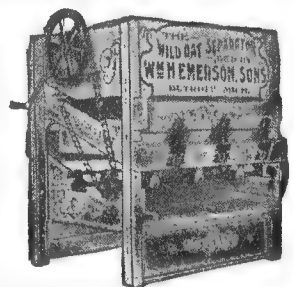
That will Grade your Seed Grain perfectly and is guaranteed.

This Mill is made from Basswood and Hardwood Lumber; is painted and varnished, and has all joints bolted.

No. 24 Mill .....\$22.00  
No. 30 Mill .....\$26.00  
Baggers, for either machine \$ 5.75

These prices are Cash with Order. We pay Freight to your Station. Manufactured and Sold by

The Farmers' Machine Co., Ltd.  
WATROUS - SASK.



Made in Three Sizes:  
3 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR  
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR  
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT TESTER

## WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for SEED.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich., & WINDSOR, Ont.  
Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator  
WM. H. EMERSON & SONS  
CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT MICH

## SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

You Want Results We get Them for You

Write for Market Quotations. Send Samples and ask for Values

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**Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.

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WINNIPEG

land, who again sold it to the retailer who sold it to the public, by which time the egg afforded no carnal pleasure to the eater. With organization this old, bad method, causing delays and deterioration of quality, is being superseded. Poultry and eggs are the great industries of the small farmer and cottager. There is an unlimited market for them, and Ireland could produce three times her present output without glutting the market. If she marketed her poultry and eggs properly she could displace the stale eggs from Russia and other distant countries. The I.A.O.S. is teaching farmers how to market their eggs in a business-like way.

### Miscellaneous Societies

While the I.A.O.S. up to now has chiefly devoted itself to the organization of dairy, agricultural, poultry, and credit societies, it has also brought fifteen flax societies into existence, with the object of keeping the scutching and marketing of the flax more directly under the control of the farmer, and while a fair measure of success has been attained already, much more is possible. Eventually these societies may introduce into Ireland the practice which works so satisfactorily in Belgium—the sale of the flax crop on foot with the subsequent operations of pulling, retting, and scutching carried out by a staff of trained and expert workers, who could, by this means be kept fairly well employed all the year round. Home industries societies have also been started by the I.A.O.S. for various purposes, such as the making of lace, embroidery, crochet and rugs. Unions of societies for various purposes have been promoted. These federations undertake the marketing of butter for the societies, guarantee them against bad debts, and supply dairy requirements, or purchase wholesale for individual agricultural societies throughout Ireland seeds, artificial fertilizers, and feeding stuffs, and by careful analysis and selection provide a source of safe supply for their affiliated societies. The Irish Co-operative Agency Society is a selling federation for dairy societies, and the Irish Agricultural Wholesale Society is the wholesale purchaser. The latter also acts as a selling agency for poultry societies, markets honey, and performs many other services for its members. Both are increasing their trade. The capital in both belongs to the farmers, the business is under the direction of committees appointed by the farmers, and the only interests consulted by them are the farmers' interests.

### Self-Help

The I.A.O.S. does not pretend that its work is above criticism. The Irish farmers to a great extent are raw material and have not got, like the German farmers or Danish farmers, a generation of co-operators behind them. But it submits that its work is absolutely necessary and is deserving of the support of all who wish to see Ireland prosperous. When we remember that in Ireland there are 84,869 holdings not exceeding one acre and 61,730 holdings over that but not exceeding five acres in extent, and 153,299 holdings not exceeding fifteen acres, and 136,058 holdings not exceeding thirty acres, it will appear that two-thirds of our agricultural population must be deemed very small farmers who individually are altogether unable to market their produce, and who can only meet foreign competition by organization for business purposes. How is their weakness to be made strength? How are they to be protected from fraud or extortion? How are they to secure the best business advice? How are they to manufacture on modern lines? How are they to influence legislation? How are they to do any of these things unless they are organized? It may be urged—it has been urged in some quarters—that this organizing should be done by the State. But if the State undertook this work it would be impossible to relieve it from the responsibility of failure from adoption of its advice. The I.A.O.S. throws the weight of responsibility on the individuals forming the society, and this responsibility provides an effective guarantee of the activity necessary to success. Again, if the State undertook organization it would be constantly led into conflict with the agencies of the old, bad methods, which the organization of the farm-

Continued on Page 22

## SEEDS

DROP A POST CARD

for 1914

SEED CATALOG

A.E. MCKENZIE Co. Ltd.  
BRANDON, MAN.  
CALGARY, ALTA.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED-HOUSE.

## RAW FURS BEEF HIDES

Ship them to us, we pay as follows:  
Frozen Beef Hides, per lb. ....11c  
Minks, No. 1, up to .....\$5.50  
Weasels, No. 1 " .....\$1.00  
Skunks, No. 1, " .....\$2.00  
Red Fox, No. 1 " .....\$10.00  
Wolfskins, No. 1 " .....\$5.00  
Muskrats, No. 1 " .....25c

Ship Furs by express, hides by freight  
Northwest Hide and Fur Co.  
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

## OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption. It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., Winnipeg

## MEN WANTED

To learn to Operate and Repair Gasoline Tractors and Automobiles. Prepare now for the coming season. More Engines and Automobiles than ever in use. Our graduates are receiving \$5.00 to \$8.00 per day. Write for free catalogue. OMAR SCHOOL OF TRADES AND ARTS, 483 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

## CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

Quebec

Winnipeg



# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 3, 1914)

**Wheat**—The New Year starts with wheat on a moderate price basis the world around. The latter half of the past year witnessed an international adjustment of values from a high to a lower level, and from much the same causes as those which confront the trade at the opening of 1914, namely, large available stocks and the demand not enough to absorb offerings without accumulation. World's wheat stocks, as compiled by Bradstreet, total 205,000,000 bushels, or 5,000,000 larger than same week a year ago. Back of these stocks is an invisible supply of such magnitude as to reassure intending purchasers of the liberality of future supplies. Argentina, with at least 75,000,000 bushels, is already starting to press her surplus on the consumer, and closely behind her comes Australia, boasting fully as much more. The U. S. still has around 100,000,000 to dispose of and Canada a probable 50,000,000. After these still comes Russia to market her millions. One can wonder little, indeed, that Europe, having a visible of nearly 75,000,000, with credit strained and industrial conditions bad, is buying wheat and flour only as needed and showing no inclination to bid up for or take on future commitments. Possibly another cause of complacency on the buyers' part is found in the condition of the winter wheat now growing in all countries. This crop in the U. S., possibly the largest acreage on record (over 36,000,000), was put in under favorable circumstances and admitted to be in good condition, most of it being snow covered. Russia reports a heavy increase in acreage, well protected by snow, as also is France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The lack of even ordinary export demand is not wholly due to the holiday season just past, but to apathy on the part of foreign buyers, due to causes outlined above. Further strength can hardly be looked for abroad, during the near future, as Argentina and Australian offerings and arrivals will make their impression on foreign markets.

Our market has advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent for May, in sympathy with Americans, which advanced over 1 cent. The cash demand is only fair, with offerings very small. Receipts are falling off heavily almost daily, which possibly, later on will have its effect on this market.

**Oats**—Oats have been dull, every advance has been met with influential selling and cash demand is fair. Country movement is light. Our oats are on a parity with the American article in Eastern markets. The Argentine crop is still further cut down by the official figures given out last week of 74,000,000, against 115,000,000 raised last year. Meanwhile it would appear as if futures would drag irregularly lower until cash demand from some source, be it domestic or foreign, will cut the visible in half. Our market worked about  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent lower all round on this grain.

**Barley**—Barley continues dull and lifeless for No. 3 C.W., while a fair demand is in the market for the lower grades. Prices practically unchanged. Receipts are small.

**Flax**—Flax has been strong all the week and the close today sees the market for this grain up  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents for May and  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents for the cash article.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

| Wheat—       | Dec.              | May               | July             |
|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Dec. 30..... | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dec. 31..... | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Jan. 1.....  | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Jan. 2.....  | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Jan. 3.....  | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Jan. 5.....  | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Oats—        |                   |                   |                  |
| Dec. 30..... | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  | ...              |
| Dec. 31..... | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  | ...              |
| Jan. 1.....  | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  | ...              |
| Jan. 2.....  | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  | ...              |
| Jan. 3.....  | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  | ...              |
| Jan. 5.....  | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  | ...              |
| Flax—        |                   |                   |                  |
| Dec. 30..... | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 130               | ...              |
| Dec. 31..... | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 130               | ...              |
| Jan. 1.....  | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 130               | ...              |
| Jan. 2.....  | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ...              |
| Jan. 3.....  | 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 130 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ...              |
| Jan. 5.....  | 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ...              |

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

| (Sample Market, Jan. 3)                     |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars.....               | \$0.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, transit.....       | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars.....               | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 1 hard wheat, 5,000 bu., to arrive..... | 89                   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive..... | 88                   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....               | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit.....       | 88                   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....                | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit.....       | 87 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive..... | 87                   |
| No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive..... | 83                   |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars.....               | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars.....               | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars.....               | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....                | 85                   |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars.....               | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....                | 85                   |

|                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample.....  | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....               | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 3 wheat, 3 cars.....              | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage.....      | 85                 |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....               | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....               | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....               | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.....     | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rejected wheat, 1 car.....            | 78                 |
| Rejected wheat, 1 car.....            | 76                 |
| Rejected wheat, 1 car.....            | 81                 |
| Rejected wheat, 1 car.....            | 82                 |
| No grade wheat, part car.....         | 74                 |
| Screenings, 1 car.....                | 5.50               |
| Screenings, 1 car.....                | 11.00              |
| No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars.....        | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car.....         | 59                 |
| No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car.....         | 58                 |
| No. 3 yellow corn, 4 cars.....        | 60 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car.....         | 57                 |
| No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....          | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 3 white oats, 1 car, poor.....    | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 2 oats, 2 cars.....               | 34                 |
| Mill oats, 1 car.....                 | 28                 |
| No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....          | 35                 |
| No. 4 white oats, 2 cars.....         | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....          | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 3 white oats, 1 car.....          | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 2 rye, 2 cars.....                | 55                 |
| Sample barley, 1 car.....             | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Sample barley, 1 car.....             | 51 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No grade barley, 1 car.....           | 50                 |
| No grade barley, 1 car.....           | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....         | 49                 |
| No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....         | 51                 |
| No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....         | 56                 |
| No. 4 barley, 1 car.....              | 62                 |
| Sample barley, 1 car.....             | 53 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Sample barley, 1 car.....             | 49                 |
| No. 4 barley, 1 car.....              | 56                 |
| Sample barley, 1 car.....             | 57                 |
| No grade barley, 1 car.....           | 46                 |
| No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....         | 55                 |
| No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu., to arrive..... | 1.49               |
| No. 1 flax, 18 sacks.....             | 1.40               |
| No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage.....       | 1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 1 flax, 1 car.....                | 1.46 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 1 flax, 1 car.....                | 1.49               |

### STOCKS IN TERMINALS

| Fort William, Jan. 2, 1914.— | 1914         | Wheat          | 1913          |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1 Hard.....                  | 57,852.40    |                | 70,575.00     |
| 1 Nor.....                   | 4,197,214.40 |                | 1,158,571.50  |
| 2 Nor.....                   | 2,636,180.05 |                | 2,974,403.30  |
| 3 Nor.....                   | 843,291.50   |                | 2,130,569.50  |
| No. 4.....                   | 205,294.50   |                | 453,558.00    |
| Others.....                  | 1,154,648.18 | No. 5.....     | 141,940.20    |
|                              |              | Others.....    | 3,371,725.40  |
| This week.....               | 9,094,481.35 | This week..... | 10,301,344.10 |
| Last week.....               | 8,573,869.03 | Last week..... | 9,483,016.40  |
| Increase.....                | 520,612.30   | Increase.....  | 818,327.30    |
|                              |              | Oats           |               |
| 1 C.W.....                   | 15,036.17    |                | 32,629.06     |
| 2 C.W.....                   | 2,138,550.03 |                | 857,474.22    |
| 3 C.W.....                   | 1,168,126.32 |                | 279,000.06    |
| Ex. 1 Fd.....                | 113,120.11   |                | 33,403.15     |
| Others.....                  | 677,720.17   | 1 Fd.....      | 231,551.19    |
| This week.....               | 4,112,554.12 | 2 Fd.....      | 140,495.23    |
| Last week.....               | 3,920,650.25 | Others.....    | 1,103,731.27  |
| Increase.....                | 91,903.21    | This week..... | 2,976,286.16  |
|                              |              | Last week..... | 2,588,462.15  |
|                              |              | Increase.....  | 387,824.01    |

| Flaxseed       |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 N.W.C.....   | 1,969,863.07 |
| 2 C.W.....     | 133,866.37   |
| 3 C.W.....     | 46,719.12    |
| Others.....    | 40,175.22    |
| This week..... | 2,190,024.22 |
| Last week..... | 2,314,229.50 |
| Increase.....  | 123,605.28   |
|                |              |
| 3 C.W.....     | 787,856.17   |
| 4 C.W.....     | 259,716.39   |
| Rej.....       | 165,003.34   |
| Feed.....      | 44,156.21    |
| Others.....    | 38,202.22    |
| This week..... | 1,324,937.31 |
| Last week..... | 1,291,442.27 |
| Increase.....  | 33,495.04    |
|                |              |
| Barley         |              |
| 3 C.W.....     | 695,627.33   |
| 4 C.W.....     | 298,920.47   |
| Rej.....       | 191,085.30   |
| Feed.....      | 32,726.03    |
| Others.....    | 301,166.01   |
| This week..... | 1,510,726.18 |
| Last week..... | 1,534,028.00 |
| Increase.....  | 185,098.18   |

### SHIPMENTS

| Wheat            | Oats      | Barley  | Flax    |
|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1914 (lake)..... | 736,238   | 124,195 | 400,443 |
| (rail).....      | 416,087   | 344,448 | 82,995  |
| 1913.....        | 1,621,765 | 289,762 | 71,003  |
|                  |           |         | 58,783  |

Winter storage in vessels 3,610,463 bushels of wheat not included in above stocks. Lake shipments are shipments into vessels for winter storage.

### CANADIAN VISIBLE

| Wheat  | Oats       | Barley     |
|--|------------|------------|
| Ter. and Trans-fer elevators.....                                      | 15,929,298 | 7,087,693  |
| In vessels in Can. ter. har.....                                       | 5,047,850  | 3,815,570  |
| At Buffalo and Duluth.....   | 2,822,537  | 5,163,667  |
|  |            | 883,843    |
| Total this week.....   | 23,799,685 | 16,056,930 |
| Total last week.....   | 23,613,483 | 16,764,719 |
| Total last year (inc. afloat).....                                     | 21,247,089 | 8,106,781  |
| At Midland and Tiffin there are 396,471 bushels of U. S. oats in bond. |            | 2,329,194  |

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

| Liverpool, Jan. 3, 1914.—       | Close                | Prev. Close          |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Manitoba No. 1, per bushel..... | \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ | \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Manitoba No. 2, per bushel..... | 1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1.01 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Manitoba No. 3, per bushel..... | 1.01                 | 1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Futures Steady                  |                      |                      |
| March, per bushel.....          | 1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1.04                 |
| May, per bushel.....            | 1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| July, per bushel.....           | 1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$   | Unqtd.               |

### WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

| Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, January 3, were: | Winnipeg             | Minneapolis          |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cash Grain  |                      |                      |
| 1 Nor. wheat.....   | \$0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | \$0.88 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2 Nor. wheat.....   | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 86 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| 3 Nor. wheat.....   | 78 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| 3 White oats.....   | 31                   | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| Barley.....   | 37-41 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 45-47                |
| Flax, No. 1.....  | 1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 1.50                 |
| Futures—  |                      |                      |
| January wheat.....  | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 82 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| May wheat.....  | 90                   | 88 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| July wheat.....   | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$     | 89 $\frac{1}{2}$     |
| Reef Cattle, top.....   | \$7.00               | \$9.40               |
| Hogs, top.....  | 7.85                 | 8.25                 |
| Sheep, yearlings.....   | 5.50                 | 7.10                 |

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

**Cattle**  
Receipts of cattle have been light at the Winnipeg yards since the New Year came in, and all good stuff has been selling at advanced prices. Last Friday \$7.25 was paid for a few head of choice steers, the bulk, however, are now selling for \$7.00, an advance of 50 cents a cwt. over a week ago. Best butchers are worth up to \$6.75, and fat cows as much as \$6.00. Common stuff, however, shows no improvement in price, common cows selling at \$4.00 to \$4.50, and medium bulls \$4.25. Choice light calves are worth 7 cents a pound, and heavy calves are bringing from \$6.00 to \$6.25. Buyers are looking for stockers and feeders and the few that are coming are fetching from \$5.50 to \$6.00 for the best. Good milkers and springers are also in demand at satisfactory prices. The American markets are higher and several carloads of butcher stuff have been sold for shipment to the South.

**Hogs**  
The hog market has advanced during the past week and the best are now quoted at \$7.75, fed and watered, at the Union stockyards, and \$7.85 weighed off cars at the C. P. R. The advance followed an improvement in the Montreal and Toronto markets and a decline is looked for when prices in the East fall again.

**Sheep**  
Sheep and lambs are quiet, with little change in prices from a week ago. Choice lambs are worth \$7.00 and sheep from \$4.50 to \$5.50.

## Country Produce

Note—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment

**Butter**  
Dairy butter is more plentiful in Winnipeg than ever before at this time of the year, due largely to the continued mild weather, but also to the increasing number of farmers who are building up dairy herds. The result is a fall in prices and fancy dairy is now quoted at only 23 cents, No. 1, 21 cents, and good round lots from 18 to 19 cents per lb. A year ago good round lots were selling as high as fancy today. Retail grocers are selling fancy dairy butter at 35 cents a lb.

**Eggs**  
Egg prices are unchanged. The demand for strictly fresh is far from being met, and dealers are paying from 35 to 38 cents a dozen for the real thing. Held eggs are worth 31 cents. Retail, new laid eggs are being sold at 60 cents a dozen.

**Potatoes**  
Potatoes are quoted at 60 to 65 cents a bushel in car lots, and all that are coming in find a ready market. Retailers are selling potatoes in Winnipeg at 90 cents a bushel.

**Dressed Poultry**  
The retailers are pretty well stocked up with poultry, but the packers are buying at about the same prices as a week ago, ducks and chicken 16 and 17 cents, fowl 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , geese and turkeys 18 cents a pound, dressed.

**Dressed Meat**  
Dressed pork is in demand at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound, mutton is worth 12 cents, choice veal 13 cents, lamb 15 cents and beef 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

**Milk and Cream**  
Milk and cream prices are unchanged and will not likely be raised until February. Sweet cream is worth 34 cents per lb. of butter-fat, sour cream 29 cents and milk 22.10 per cwt.

**Hay**  
Hay is steady, No. 1 Red Top \$10 to \$11, No. 1 Upland \$9 to \$10, and No. 1 Timothy \$14 per ton, on cars, Winnipeg.

**CHICAGO LIVESTOCK**  
Chicago, Jan. 3.—Cattle—Receipts 200; market steady. Beef, \$6.70 to \$9.40; Texas steers, \$6.90 to \$7.90; stockers and feeders, \$5.00 to \$7.45; cows and heifers, \$5.50 to \$8.60; calves, \$7.00 to \$11.50.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000; market active, 10 cents higher. Light, \$7.90 to \$8.15; mixed, \$7.90 to \$8.25; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8.30; rough, \$7.90 to \$8.00; pigs, \$7.00 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$8.05 to \$8.20.

Sheep—Receipts 2,500; market steady. Native, \$4.75 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$5.85 to \$7.15; lambs, native, \$6.70 to \$8.25.

**ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK**  
South St. Paul, Jan. 3, 1914.—Receipts—Cattle 400, hogs 2,300, sheep 400. Killing cattle—Steers \$5.50 to \$7.75, cows and heifers \$4.50 to \$6.60, canners \$3.50 to \$4.25, cutters \$4.00 to \$4.50, bulls \$4.30 to \$6.00, veal calves \$4.50 to \$10.00. Stockers and feeders—Steady—Feeding steers, 900 to 1050 lbs., \$5.75 to \$7.00; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.25 to \$6.50; stock cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$5.85; stock bulls, \$4.30 to \$5.50. Hogs—Steady to strong—Range of prices \$7.70 to \$7.90, bulk of sales at \$7.75 to \$7.80. Sheep and lambs—Steady—Spring lambs \$5.75 to \$7.75, yearlings \$4.50 to \$6.00, bucks \$2.50 to \$3.00, wethers \$3.75 to \$5.25, ewes \$2.50 to \$4.60.

### Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from December 30, 1913, to January 5, 1914, inclusive

| Date    | 1°               | 2°               | 3°               | 4                | 5                | 6                | Feed             | 2CW              | 3CW              | Ex1Fd            | 1Fd | 2Fd              | No. 3            | No. 4            | Rej.             | Feed             | 1NW               | 2CW               | 3CW               | Rej |
|---------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Dec. 30 | 83               | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67               | 63               | 57               | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32               | 31  | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37               | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120               | 105               | ... |
| Jan. 1  | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63               | 57               | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32               | 31  | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37               | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120               | ...               | ... |
| Jan. 2  | HOLI             | DAY              |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                   |                   |                   |     |
| Jan. 3  | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63               | 57               | 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31  | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37               | 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |
| Jan. 5  | 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 74               | 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31               | 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 31  | 30               | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38               | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ | ... |

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE



We pay highest Prices For **RAW FURS** And Remit Promptly

**FREE**

Sixty Thousand trappers send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada. Write to-day

**HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE**  
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A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" fur quotations, sent **ABSOLUTELY FREE** for the asking.

Address **JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED** Mail Dept. 472 111 Front St. East, **TORONTO**

**CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS**  
A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These are all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.  
**GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.**

## When Sending to the Old Country For Relatives or Friends, or Travelling Yourself, Ask for Tickets by



### CANADIAN SERVICE

LONDON via SOUTHAMPTON and QUEENSTOWN to QUEBEC and MONTREAL during Summer.  
LONDON via SOUTHAMPTON and QUEENSTOWN to HALIFAX and PORTLAND during Winter.  
LIVERPOOL via QUEENSTOWN to HALIFAX, PORTLAND and BOSTON.

**"ANDANIA" "ALUNIA" "ASCANIA" New "AUSONIA"**  
13,400 Tons each (new 1913) 10,000 Tons. 8,000 Tons.  
Twin screw steamers carrying one class (II.) Cabin and Third Class only and have won great favor with the travelling public.

**"FRANCONIA" New "LACONIA" New "CARMANIA" Triple**  
1911 1912 1913  
(18,750 Tons Each—Twin Screw) (20,000 Tons) Turbine  
Carrying First, Second and Third Class.

The Cunard Company also maintain services between:  
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, FISGUARD, LIVERPOOL.  
NEW YORK, MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC.  
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Including the fastest steamers in the world, "Lusitania," "Mauretania,"  
Now building for Canadian Service, S.S. "AURANIA"—14,000 tons.

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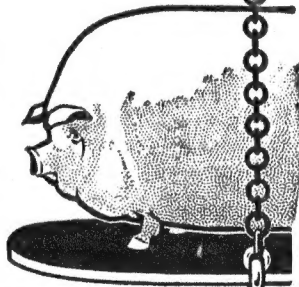
**The Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd., 304 Main Street, Winnipeg**

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD**  
is a splendid Pork Producer

The successful hog-raiser is the man who bends every effort to prevent disease and—KEEP HIS HOGS HEALTHY.  
He provides his hogs with warm, clean quarters—and adds a little "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to every feed.  
This wonderful tonic keeps the blood pure—regulates the bowels—makes the animals eat well—and thus fortifies them against those banes of the breeder—Hog Cholera and Pneumonia.

**3 FEEDS for ONE CENT**  
You can easily raise "Fall Pigs" and have them fine and fat for the market in May or June, if you feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."  
Your sows will raise TWO GOOD LITTERS of strong healthy pigs EACH YEAR if you feed INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD. For fattening pigs for market, at the rate of a to 3 pounds extra a day, there is nothing in the world to compare with it.  
The big hogs—prize winners, weighing from 500 to 600 pounds—are regularly fed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." Why don't you feed it and make more money out of your hogs? 3 Feeds for one cent. For sale at all Dealers.

**International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto**



**Up-to-Date Women**  
To the number of 18,000 have abolished washday drudgery and are to-day washing in the new way with an

## I.X.L. Vacuum Washer

Read the reasons and then send for one at once. The I.X.L. washes anything from the finest laces to the heaviest blankets in the same tub without injury. No severe exertion required. Also rinses and blues.

**No Moving Parts to get out of Order**  
It washes by compressed air and suction. It has patented and exclusive parts found in no other vacuum washer. No power required yet your washing finished in half the time.

**SPECIAL OFFER** G.G.G. Coupon  
Send this coupon and \$1.50 to the DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO., LTD., 482½ MAIN ST., WINNIPEG, and you will receive an I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, charges prepaid.

**NOTE: Agents Wanted**

## Co-operation in Ireland

Continued from Page 20

ers is to supersede, and it would be in the position of advocating the claims of particular business institutions in preference to others. Again, direct organization by the State would kill out all voluntary effort. The country is limp enough as it is. It has suffered for generations from the worst economic disease any country can suffer from, and that is the constant looking to the State for help in everything. The country has appealed to God, to the State, to humanity, for pity, for sympathy, for aid, for dollars, and has made itself the mendicant nation among humanity. Let us talk no more about State aid. Let us help the country to help itself. It is the more manly way and it will produce infinitely better and more lasting results. We believe five thousand pounds spent yearly in promoting organization of the farmers for purposes of self-help will produce better and more permanent financial results than if five hundred thousand were spent in subsidizing parish committees, in dols for this purpose, or grants in aid of that enterprise, or in the general pauperization of industrialism in Ireland, and we appeal to all advocates of self-help in Ireland to help the I.A.O.S. with its work.

### Results

A few statistics about that work may not prove uninteresting. We cannot bring them up to date. The statistics collected by the I.A.O.S. are rather like the shadow of the American express, which is reported to have rushed into the station twenty-five minutes after the train. Our co-operative statistics are always a couple of years behind, but even although this shadowing forth of good work is belated and behind the times the information is not unimpressive. In 1908 there were 293 dairy societies with 64 auxiliary societies with a membership of 42,404 and a turnover of £1,726,596. There were 166 agricultural societies with a membership of 12,999 and a turnover of £87,045. There were 24 poultry societies with a membership of 6,650 and a turnover of £72,595. There were 268 agricultural banks with a membership of 17,403 and a turnover of £56,004. There were 67 miscellaneous home industries and flax societies and federations with a membership of 6,483 and a turnover of £310,138. The complete turnover in that year was £2,252,380, and the membership totalled 85,939. Since then there has been a great increase in the number of societies, in the membership and in the turnover, which should this year be very close on three million pounds. This, we submit, is good work, which the founders of the movement may well look on with pride, and those who gave it support may regard their money as well invested. The hardest part of it is done. The change of feeling in the country has been effected. Rural Ireland is ready to be completely organized, and the officers of the I.A.O.S. are probably the hardest worked people in Ireland. Demands for their services are continually coming up to headquarters, and it is only the lack of funds which prevents societies being formed in hundreds. There are many developments, like mutual live stock insurance and co-operative bacon curing, which could be hastened if the organizing body had funds. We write this description of the work of the I.A.O.S. in the hope that it may be used to interest outsiders and explain to them the nature of the revolution in business methods going on in rural Ireland. It ought to be interesting to the townsman, because in Ireland the townsman's prosperity rises and falls with the waxing and waning of agriculture. There is no real conflict between the interests of agriculture and urban interests threatened by this organization. We believe in less than twenty years from this even urban Ireland will recognize how much it owed to this movement among the farmers, and we appeal to the farsighted urban merchants and manufacturers to give their sympathy to a movement which, by aiding the farmers, will make them better buyers of the things which are produced in the cities, which will make the Irish farmers better business men, more independent, more enterprising, and which will unite them in unpolitical and unsectarian organizations in a true brotherhood of industry.

## SUCCESS OF GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

(From the Monetary Times, Toronto)  
President T. A. Crerar announced at the annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company that the net profit on the year's business, after paying off a loss of \$30,000 on the operation of the Manitoba Government elevators, was \$170,000. As the paid-up capital of the company is now \$645,000, the profits for the year are more than 25 per cent. The regular 10 per cent. dividend was declared by the directors two months ago, and the money distributed among the 14,000 farmer shareholders in the three prairie provinces. The increase in the capital stock of the company during the past year was \$60,000. The volume of business which passed through its hands exceeded \$50,000,000, which places it at the top of grain companies doing business in Canada, and makes it the strongest of the farmers' commercial organizations on the continent, so the president said. Mr. Crerar announced that the Manitoba Government had cancelled the company's lease of Government elevators in this province, to take effect next August. The company still has a cash reserve of \$200,000, after incurring considerable of a loss on export business during the fourteen months since the last annual meeting. The company expects shortly to have its own mills in operation on its own 300,000,000-foot timber limit in British Columbia, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific line has already been constructed, and expects shortly to be able to sell lumber in car lots to local associations in the prairie provinces at 25 to 40 per cent. lower than the present retail prices.

## COCKSHUTT COMPANY'S ANNUAL

(FROM BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR, DEC. 20, '13)

For the year ended June 30 last, the net profit from operations of the Cockshutt Plow Company (after providing for depreciation) was \$753,297, and the sum of \$67,770 was received in dividends on shares of affiliated companies, making a total of \$821,067 (or thirteen per cent. on the seven per cent. preferred stock). Dividends on the preferred shares absorbed \$435,050, leaving a surplus of \$386,017, or nearly eight per cent. on the \$5,000,000 issued common stock. The directors, however, do not recommend any distribution on the common, but set aside \$300,000 to capital reserve and \$86,017 to contingent reserve. The capital reserve now stands at \$1,000,000, and the contingent reserve at \$186,548. During the year an additional \$1,000,000 preference shares were issued, making a total of \$6,465,000.

The balance sheet shows bank and other loans as \$4,698,941, and accounts payable \$613,032, a total of \$5,311,973; but against this the accounts and notes receivable total \$7,413,190, thus showing a large balance to the good. Shares in capital stock of affiliated companies stand at \$649,147, and as the dividends received represent about ten and a half per cent. on that sum, it is obvious that the item is thoroughly well justified. Stock and raw materials in course of progress are taken into the balance sheet at cost. The balance sheet is a clean document of which the Cockshutt Plow Company and its directors may well be proud, and although the common stock has yet to receive a dividend, the prospects of its doing so are considerably enhanced by the progress of the company. The earnings for 1911-12 were certainly higher, but in view of the state of business during the year 1912-13, which led the directors to restrict business in the West, the result is by no means unsatisfactory.

There are no bonds or charges on the Cockshutt Plow Company's property, nor can any be created without the consent of the holders of the preference shares. No dividend in excess of five per cent. can be paid on the common until a reserve of \$1,500,000 has been created. As a reserve of \$1,000,000 has already been created, it is clear that the common stock holders may not unreasonably expect a distribution on their securities, if not in 1914, certainly in 1915, especially as the splendid harvest this year will have materially benefited the company.

An editor, who started about twenty years ago with only fifty-five cents, is now worth \$100,000. His accumulation of wealth is owing to his frugality, good habits, strict attention to business, and the fact that an uncle died and left him \$99,999.



# Hard Fighting Ahead!

**Victories that are easy are cheap. Those only are worth having which come as the result of Hard Fighting**

On the prairies of South America there grows a flower that always inclines in the same direction. If anyone loses his way, by turning to this flower he will find a **guide** upon which he can absolutely depend, for no matter how the wind blows the leaves always point towards the north.

So it is with **The Guide** and **The Grain Growers' Associations**, their aims are so constant that no matter what opposition they may encounter, or what obstacles they may meet, you can tell almost to a certainty where they will come out. Whatever comes, the

fight **The Guide** is making for a square deal will not be purposeless. The big interests realize that a new power has arisen in Canadian journalism. They also know that the

organized farmers are men with brains, push and tenacity of purpose. Every obstacle placed in the way of the farmers' movement to protect themselves only adds to our determination to succeed. Nothing can stay our progress if the farmers will only help.

Send in your renewal today and take advantage of one or other of the attractive offers on this page.

## Some Attractive Offers

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To each subscriber who renews for Ten Years an elaborate illuminated certificate, suitable for framing, will be presented. This certificate will show our readers the excellent designing and printing turned out by The Guide Commercial Printing Department.

## Extraordinary Bargains

### Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer

The Weekly Free Press is a splendid paper and its success proves that it is appreciated.

A weekly newspaper with all the features of a metropolitan daily—Canadian and Foreign News, Colored Comic, Magazine, Ladies' Home, Farm and Stock Raisers' sections; and a special exclusive feature, Broomhall's Grain Markets direct from Liverpool.

These are only a few of the features carried by the Weekly Free Press.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

### Western Home Monthly

The Western Home Monthly is Western Canada's leading Household Magazine. An ideal paper for the farm. Everything of interest to all is portrayed in its columns. Explorers in far away lands, scientists working quietly in famous laboratories, authors of wide repute everywhere are preparing a wealth of material. Artists, too, are at work under conditions ensuring the results which only the Western Home Monthly can produce along these lines.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

### The Grain Growers' Guide Weekly Free Press

\$1.25 for one year

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### The Grain Growers' Guide Nor'-West Farmer

\$1.25 for one year

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### The Grain Growers' Guide Western Home Monthly

\$1.25 for one year

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### The Grain Growers' Guide Weekly Farmers' Tribune

\$1.50 for one year

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### The Grain Growers' Guide Western Home Monthly Weekly Free Press

\$1.75 for one year

### Nor'-West Farmer

The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published in Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers, carefully edited by practical men especially to meet the requirements of the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

### Farmers' Tribune, Winnipeg

The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by, The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg. The Tribune is thoroughly up-to-date in all news and other departments.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

### THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find \_\_\_\_\_ dollars \_\_\_\_\_ cents, to pay for The Grain Growers' Guide and \_\_\_\_\_

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# The NEW Edison Phonograph (Mr. Edison's Latest Invention) Now Shipped FREE!

An offer introducing *The New Edisons*. Write quick—*while this offer lasts*. Edison's new phonograph—*just out!*—the perfected musical wonder of the age!

**WRITE** today for our new Edison catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful new model Edison with Mr. Edison's new diamond point reproducer—the new parlor grand style. It will also tell you about our new Edison offer! Now read:

## The Offer:

We will send you the new model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an absolutely free loan.

We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison. **Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.**

**Remember**, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a full free trial in your own home—direct from us—direct to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

## The Reason:

Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we know everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these new style Edisons, especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad anyway that we sent you the new Edison on our free trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the new Edison.

## Mr. Edison's Pet and Hobby



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all those epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

## Endless Fun

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. Do you realize how a phonograph will enliven a home, will remake a home?



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**

## COUPON

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Dept. 7711, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs.

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Your name and address on a postal or in a letter, (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—**while this offer lasts**. Fill out the coupon today.

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